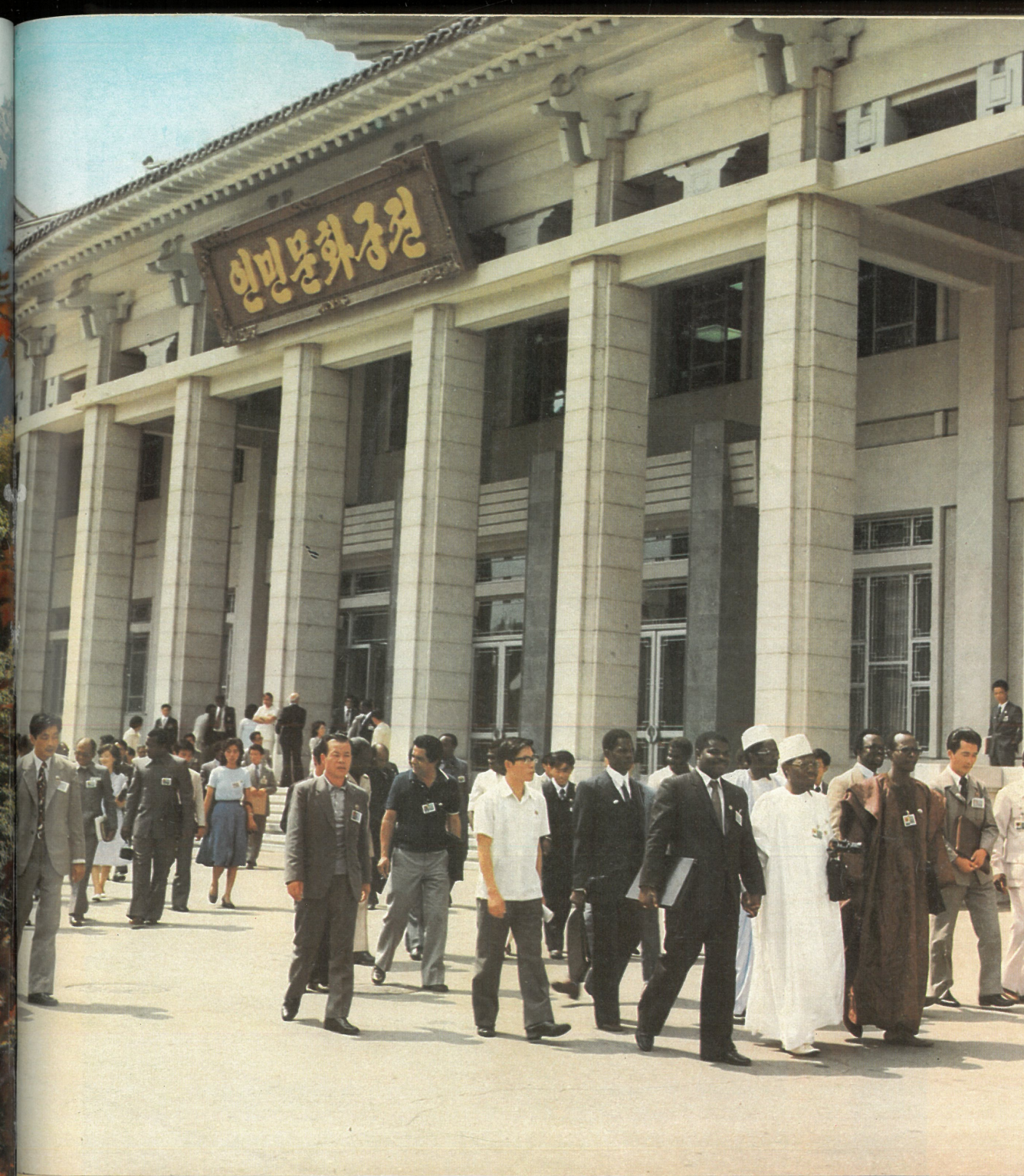


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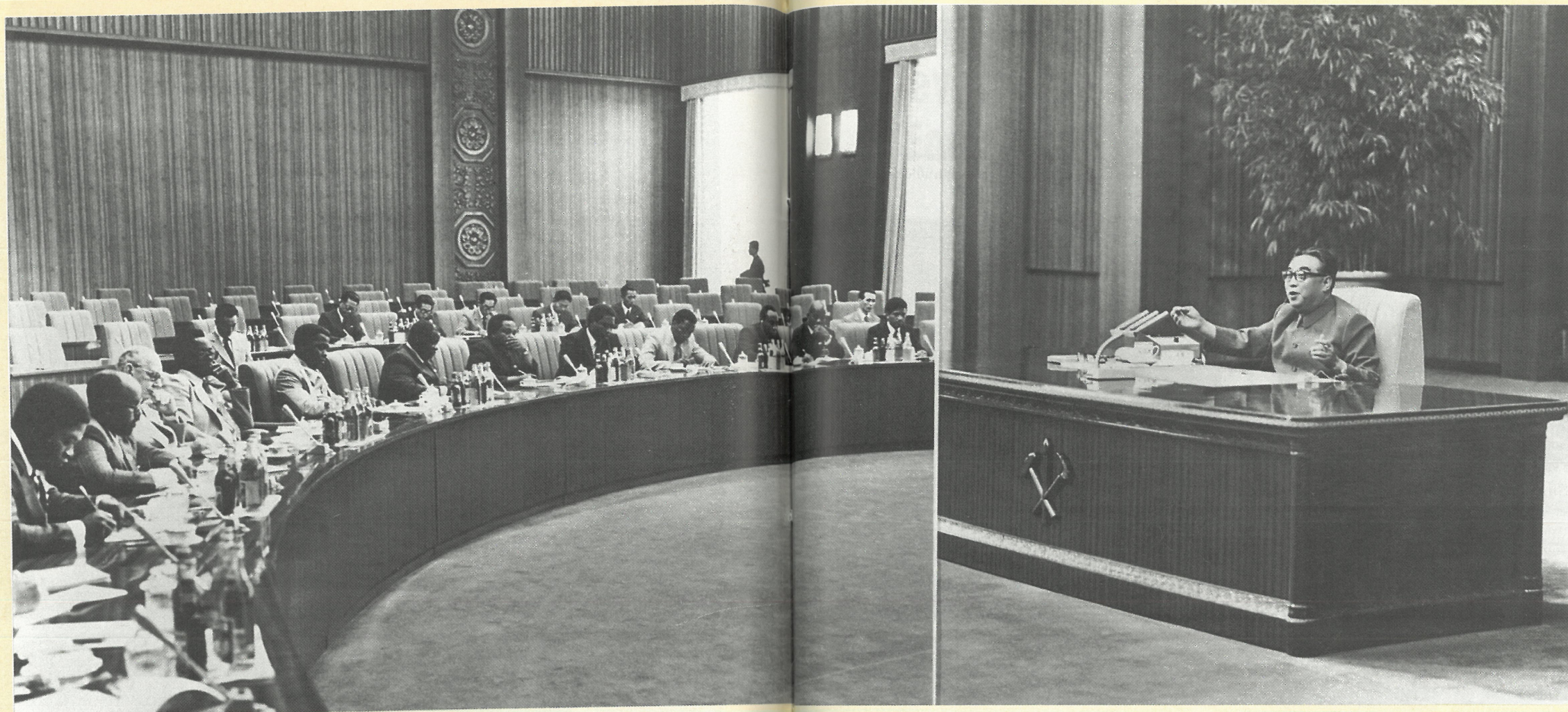


Korea Today

11
1981



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives delegates to the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production



The great leader President Kim Il Sung speaks about a number of measures to develop agriculture in African countries at a consultation with Agricultural Ministers of African countries

On August 31 the great leader President Kim Il Sung received and had a consultation with Ministers of Agriculture of African countries who had attended the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Present on the occasion were Arturo Vidal Gomes, Member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and Minister of Agriculture; Francois Azodogbehou, Minister of the Rural Development and

Cooperative Action of the People's Republic of Benin; Etienne Baradandikanya, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding of the Republic of Burundi; Emiliano Buale Borico, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Behanzin Senainon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea and Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives; Vincent M.

Makhele, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party and Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development who is a special envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho; Alfred T. Suah, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Liberia; Simon Pierre, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform; N'Fagnanama Kone, Member of the National Council of the Malian People's

Democratic Union and Minister of Agriculture; Mario Graca Machungo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Minister of Planning and Minister of Agriculture; Okon Eo Uyo, Deputy Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Water Resources of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Karl Saint Ange, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Seychelles; Aloysius Franklyn Joe Jackson, Member of the Parliament and Minister of

Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Mohamud Abdi Nur, Acting Minister of Agriculture of the Somali Democratic Republic; Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania; Samwiri Mugwisa, Member of the National Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda People's Congress, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Muema Ngoy Toka, Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development of the Republic of Zaire; Justin J. Mukando, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development of the Republic of Zambia; and Sydney Tigere Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

At the consultation President Kim Il Sung introduced the successes and experiences gained in the development of agriculture in our country and, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the agricultural situation of the third world countries, gave important teachings with regard to a series of measures for the agricultural development of African countries, including the problems of establishing agro-scientific research bases, training agro-technicians and building irrigation setups.

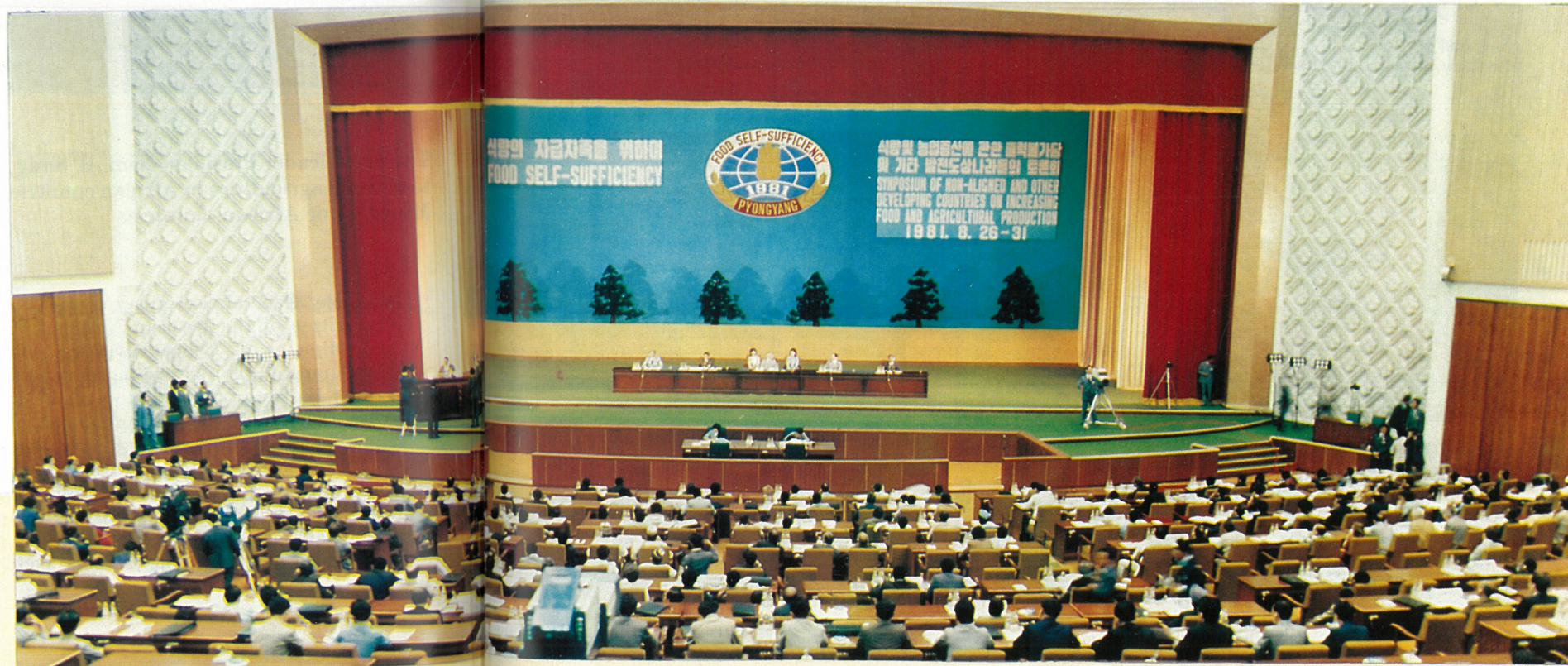
Behanzin Senainon, Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of State of Guinea and Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives, and Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania, spoke on the occasion. They fully supported and approved the measures put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the consultation, saying that they indicate the only way to fundamentally solve the agricultural problem in African countries confronting a serious crisis and difficulty and are a most precious gift to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Those present at the consultation expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his great contributions to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and to the agricultural development of Africa and wished him good health and a long life.

The congratulatory group of the Korean Juvenile Corps warmly hail the delegations and delegates to the symposium



Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production



The hall of the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production



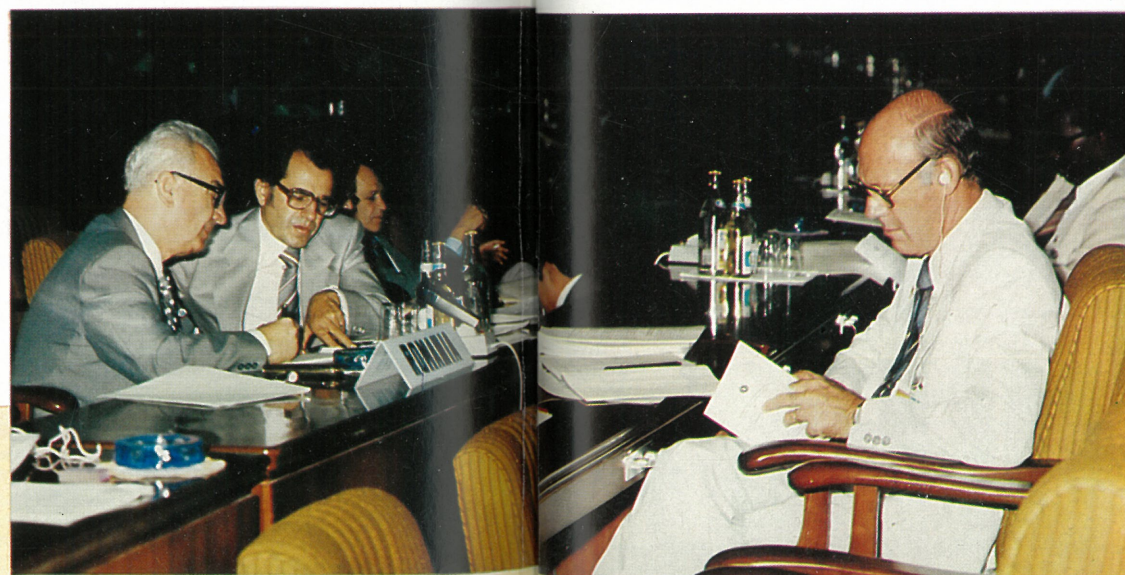
The Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production is adopted



Delegates preparing for their speeches (above and below)



At the lounge



Delegates learn precious experience at the symposium



Delegations and delegates inspecting the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works



Participants in the symposium look round the agricultural exhibition (above) and the farm-machine exhibition (right)



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FRONT COVER: Delegations and delegates to the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument bearing an inscription of poem erected at Ripsok-ri, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, to commemorate the fatherly leader's great favour and love for the peasants of the Yoldusamcholli plain

BACK COVER: In front of the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang, the venue for the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

KIM IL SUNG

NON-ALIGNED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD SOLVE THE AGRICULTURAL QUESTION BY THEIR OWN EFFORTS

Speech at the Banquet Given to Welcome the Delegations Attending the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

August 26, 1981

Respected delegates,
Comrades and friends,

The grand Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production opened today in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, with the progressive people all over the world showing great expectations and interest in it.

It gives our people great pleasure that the first symposium on increasing food and agricultural production which is of great significance in the struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned and developing countries to build a new society, has been convened in our country.

I warmly welcome the delegates from friendly countries and representatives of international organizations to this symposium and all foreign comrades and friends present here, and heartily congratulate the symposium.

The current Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing

Food and Agricultural Production is held when we are significantly marking the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the non-aligned movement.

Twenty years has passed since the heads of non-aligned countries gathered in Belgrade for the first summit conference with the lofty desire for peace and progress. Over the past two decades the non-alignment which took its place on the stage of history reflecting the trend of the times towards independence, has covered the glorious path of struggle and played a great role in the international political life.

The non-alignment is an international movement of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries who fight for national independence and sovereignty, peace and social progress, opposing all kinds of domination and subjugation. The lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence incorporated in the non-aligned movement have evoked the sympathy of hundreds of millions of people the world over

and vigorously roused the progressive people of the world to struggle for freedom and liberation.

The non-aligned movement has further expanded and developed its ranks, frustrating the vicious disruptive and subversive manoeuvres of imperialists and steadily strengthened its might in the crucible of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Today the peoples of the non-aligned countries are striving to defend their national independence and sovereignty against all domination forces including imperialism and to build a new society, free and prosperous, under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The food problem, the agricultural problem, is a highly important and urgent problem that the non-aligned and developing countries should settle without fail in building a new society.

Increasing agricultural production and solving the food problem provides the non-aligned and developing countries with an important condition for eliminating the consequences of imperialist colonial rule, consolidating their national independence and achieving their independent development.

The basic way of settling the food problem in these countries is to develop their own agriculture and thus attain self-sufficiency in food.

The food problem is immediately the agricultural problem. Without developing agriculture, one can neither solve the food problem nor drop dependence on and subordination to other countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should set agriculture as an important question in building a new society and work hard to develop an independent agriculture and increase farm production, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Today these countries are striving to settle

the food problem, the problem of agriculture, under the slogan of "individual and collective self-reliance". This we believe is very good. If these countries develop agriculture actively by mobilizing their own forces to the maximum on the principle of self-reliance and strengthening mutual cooperation, they will be able to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Strengthening economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the newly-emerging nations is of tremendous importance in developing agriculture and solving the food problem in the non-aligned and developing countries.

Among the newly-emerging countries, there are those with good farming experience and advanced technology, those with a wealth of material resources and funds and those especially favoured with natural conditions for agricultural production. If the developing countries turn their favourable conditions and possibilities to good account and effect active mutual exchange and close cooperation, they will be able to increase agricultural production quickly. Adhering to the principle of self-reliance, the developing countries should conduct lively exchange and closely cooperate with one another, each contributing what it has—either technology, material resources or money.

If they are to develop agriculture rapidly and build an independent new society successfully, the non-aligned and developing countries should intensify and advance the non-aligned movement still further.

Non-aligned movement is a powerful revolutionary force which defends the right to independence and interests of the newly-emerging countries, and it is a strong tie which links and unites these countries in a single orbit. Only when this movement is advanced, can the imperialist manoeuvres to control and exploit developing countries be crushed, and economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the newly-emerg-

ing countries can be realized satisfactorily.

For the strengthening of the non-aligned movement, all its member nations must hold fast to independence and closely unite behind the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. When all non-aligned countries refuse to follow any domination forces, maintain a principled stand towards imperialism and firmly unite in a single rank in their struggle, regardless of the difference in ideas, systems and religious beliefs, the non-aligned movement will, with an unbreakable vitality, champion the interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries more creditably on the international arena and powerfully encourage the developing countries in their struggle to build a new society.

Delegates,

Ours is a member nation of the non-aligned movement and one of the developing countries. It has a past and aspirations in common with many newly-emerging nations of the world and is struggling to build an independent, prosperous, new society.

Formerly, our country was a very backward colonial land of agriculture. When it was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the material and technical foundations of its agriculture were very weak, and the people were very badly off. Therefore, we took up the matter of solving the rural question as the foremost task on the very day we started building a new society and ever since have made great efforts to develop agriculture.

We set up an advanced rural economic system and, on this basis, have striven for a rapid development of agricultural production by vigorously carrying on the technological transformation of agriculture and widely applying advanced farming methods.

We defined irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the rural technical revolution, which we have carried on strenuously.

In carrying out the rural technical revolution, our Party maintained the policy of giving priority to irrigation in view of the specific conditions of our country and the characteristics of agricultural production. We carried out irrigation construction, afforestation and flood control projects in a big way through a mass movement involving the entire people. In this way, we have completely resolved the question of water which is of great significance in agricultural production, and laid solid foundations for farming safely, free from drought and flood damages in any weather conditions. Along with this, we have pushed ahead with the electrification, mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. As a result, all our farm villages are now receiving electric supplies, and our farmers, freed from backbreaking work, are doing nearly all farm work with the help of machinery and chemical means.

On the basis of the brilliant success in the rural technical revolution, we have evolved a scientific farming method in keeping with the specific scene of our country, widely applied it and thus brought about an epochal change in agricultural production.

The new farming method created in our country is now called the Juche farming method by our people. This farming method is scientific in that it is a method of growing crops on a scientific and technological basis—in conformity to the climatic and soil conditions of our country and to the biological characteristics of crops. It is a method of cultivating crops most intensively by drawing on modern science and technology. The Juche farming method enables us to use most effectively the land, water, farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and other means of agricultural production so as to raise per-unit-area yields; it enables us to overcome the influence of cold front successfully and reap rich crops always without risk. The brilliant success achieved in our agricultural production in recent years is a patent proof of the advantage and vitality of the Juche farming method.

The splendid achievement in the development of our agriculture is due to our Party's unique line and correct leadership and our people's heroic struggle to carry out the Party's line.

Our agriculture is now developing quickly on the strength of the advanced system of the socialist rural economy and the solid material and technical foundations, and our agricultural production has attained a very high level. The problem of food has long been resolved completely in our country. Our country has been definitely transformed from a land short of food into a land with provisions enough and to spare.

The experience of our country clearly shows that if they adopt correct lines and policies to suit the legitimate law of social progress and the specific conditions of their own countries and carry them out by mobilizing the efforts and talents of the masses of people on the principle of self-reliance, even the underdeveloped countries will be fully able to develop agriculture, attain self-sufficiency in food and solve the rural question excellently.

Esteemed delegates,

It is very useful that delegates from non-aligned and developing countries fighting for the building of a new society under the banner of independence are gathered together with a common desire, to share experience with each other and discuss solutions to the food and agricultural questions which pose as a matter of pressing urgency in the present period.

This symposium on increasing food and

agricultural production will be an important occasion in promoting agricultural development in non-aligned and developing nations, and will contribute greatly to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among newly-emerging countries and to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

Our people regard it as their sacred duty to strive for the common cause of the progressive people of the world, while successfully making the revolution and construction in their country. They will do all they can to succeed in solving the food and agricultural questions of non-aligned and developing countries, and will conscientiously fulfil their responsibilities and obligations in this field. They will make active efforts to increase solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of all newly-emerging countries and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

I am sure that through the active endeavours of you delegates, the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production will have an effective discussion on all items on the agenda and fulfil its mission admirably, so as to meet the great expectations of the world's progressive people without fail.

Hoping that this symposium will proceed smoothly and bear good fruit, I would like to propose a toast to friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of non-aligned and developing nations, to the health of delegates from all countries and international organizations present at the symposium and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

The Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Delegations and Delegates to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production and Gives Grand Banquet in Their Honour

The great leader President Kim Il Sung met on August 26 delegates of many countries participating in the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Present on the occasion were a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Fazil Rahim Mohamand, Member of the Revolutionary Council and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform; a delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Abdelaziz Mohamed, Secretary General of the National Council of Agrarian Revolution; a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Arturo Vidal Gomes, Member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and Minister of Agriculture; a delegate of the Argentine Republic Hector Subiza; a delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by Amirul Islam Kalam, Minister for State in Charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; a delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Francois Azodogbehon, Minister of the Rural Development and Cooperative Action; a delegation of the Kingdom of Bhutan headed by R.N. Sharma, Officer on Special Duty in the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Development; a de-

legation of the Republic of Bolivia headed by Julio Molina Suarez, Minister of Peasant Affairs and Agro-livestock; a delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Etienne Baradandikanya, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding; a delegate of the United Republic of Cameroon Jacob Achidi Kisob; a delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde Viriato de Barros; a delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Makando Antoine, Technical Counsellor of the Minister of State in Charge of Agriculture and Stockbreeding; a delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Mbacka Guy Georges; a delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica headed by Juan Munoz Valverde, Member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica and Representative of Agriculture in the "Perez Zeledon" Zone of the Parliament; a delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, Vice-Minister of Agriculture; a delegate of the Republic of Cyprus Soterios Zackheos; a delegate of the Republic of Ecuador Gonzalo Paredes; a delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Mahmoud Mohamed Dawood, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security; a delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Emiliano Buale Borico, State Commissioner of the Ministry

of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries; a delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Sisay Gabre Giorgis, Head of the Cooperative Department of the Ministry of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Gabon headed by Alain Maurice Mayombo; a Gambian delegation headed by Baboucar Mbye; a delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by J.W. Boateng, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; a delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Behanzin Senainon, Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Antonio Mandinga, Director General of the Ministry of Rural Development; a delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops and Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of India headed by R.M. Acharya, Deputy Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; a delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, Vice-President of the World Food Council and Minister of Agriculture of Indonesia; a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mohammad Salamati, Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development; a delegate of the Republic of Iraq Riyadh Ahmed Alhamatani; a delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Talal Kamal Abu Aisheh; a delegation of the State of Kuwait headed by Muhammad Khalifa Abbas; a delegate of the Republic of Lebanon Abdallah Comaty; a delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho headed by Vincent M. Makhele, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party and Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development who is a special envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho; a delegation of the Republic of Liberia headed by Alfred T. Suah, Minister of Agriculture; a delegate of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Abdallah Ahmed

Alharary; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Simon Pierre, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform; a delegation of Malaysia headed by Mohd Kassim Bin Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by Mohamed Umar Maniku, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by N'Fagnanama Kone, Member of the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union and Minister of Agriculture; a delegate of the Republic of Malta Alfred Falzon; a Mauritius delegation headed by L. Purmessur, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Environment; Alvaro Echeverria, a delegate of the United States of Mexico and Deputy Director General of the Foodstuff System of Mexico; a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Mario Graca Machungo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Minister of Planning and Minister of Agriculture; a delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Hem Bahadur Malla, Minister for Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Dionisio Marengo, Minister of Interior Commerce; a delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Vulanyana Sono; a delegate of the Republic of Niger Ibrahim Oumarou; a delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by Alhaji N. Mamudu, Member of the Presidential Council and Minister of Water Resources; a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by M.F. Janjua, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Cooperative; a delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization Tawfig Mohammad Saleh Mustafa; a delegation of the Republic of Panama headed by Rolando A. Armuelles B., National Director of Agro-Industry; a de-

legation of the Republic of Peru headed by Fernando Calmell Del Solar, Deputy National Secretary General of the Popular Action Party of Peru, Member of the Senate and President of the Agricultural Commission of the Senate; a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Marin Constantin, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry; a delegation of the Republic of Rwanda headed by Ntezizayo Anastase, Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Maria da Graca Viegas, Principal Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing; a delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Boubacar Seck, Member of the National Assembly; a delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by Karl Saint Ange, Minister of Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone headed by Aloysius Franklyn Joe Jackson, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; a delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic headed by Mohamud Abdi Nur, Acting Minister of Agriculture; a delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by Willibardt Iyambo, its Director of Agriculture; a delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka headed by E.L. Senanayake, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the United National Party of Sri Lanka, Member of Parliament and Minister of Agricultural Development and Research; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan headed by Mohamed Hamed Mattar; a delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Hassan Al Daher, Member of the Council of the General Union of Syrian Peasants and Head of the Agricultural Organization in the City of Soueida; a delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture; a delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Veera Musi-

gapong, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives; a delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Bloua Yao Agbo; Oueslati Lotfi, a delegate of the Republic of Tunisia; a delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Samwiri Mugwisa, Member of the National Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda People's Congress, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; a delegate of the Republic of Upper Volta Kabore Joseph, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Rural Development; Felix Eloy Torres, a delegate of the Republic of Venezuela and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress; a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam headed by Nguyen Trong Vinh; a delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Ismail M. Al-Mutawakil, Regional Director of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development; a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Mohamed Awad Baamer, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; a delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; a delegation of the Republic of Zaire headed by Muema Ngoy Toka, Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Ministry of the Agricultural Development and Rural Development; a delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Justin J. Mukando, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development; a delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Sydney Tigere Seke-ramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development; a delegation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations headed by P.J. Dieleman; a delegate of the World Food Council Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, Vice-President of the Council; a delegate of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage S.D.L. Luthra, Deputy Secretary of the Commission; I.S. Chadha, a delegate of the United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development and Director of the Commodities Division of the UNCTAD; a delegation of the United Nations Development Programme headed by Ram Narain; a delegation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization headed by Sebhat Habeselassie; U Ko Ko, a delegate of the World Health Organization and Regional Director for Southeast Asia of the Organization; A.C. Wiin-Nielsen, a delegate of the World Meteorological Organization and Secretary General of the Organization; a delegate of the Organization of African Unity Teshome Agared, Chief of the Rural Development Section of the Organization; Benas E. Phiri, Chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and Byron Wycliffe Blake, a delegate of the Caribbean Community and Director of the Sectoral Policy and Planning Division of the Secretariat of the Community.

Also on hand was Luis Echeverria, ex-President of the United States of Mexico and President of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World.

The delegates wished President Kim Il Sung a long life and good health.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the evening of the same day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of delegations and delegates to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

The band played the music of welcome and President Kim Il Sung, together with the

heads of delegations of various countries, appeared in the banquet hall. He was greeted with stormy applause.

The banquet began by the performance of our national anthem.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech.

Then Behanzin Senainon, head of the delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, spoke on behalf of various delegations.

Invited to the banquet were delegations and delegates of many countries and international organizations attending the symposium.

Present at the banquet were Li Jong Ok, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Chong Jun Gi, So Yun Sok, Hwang Jang Yop, So Gwan Hi and Kim Gyong Ryon, and leading officials of Party and government bodies, administrative and economic establishments, working people's organizations, members of the DPRK delegation to the symposium and others concerned.

Present there was a delegation of Korean agricultural scientists in Japan headed by Sin Hui Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan.

Those present at the banquet raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of the non-aligned countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people President Kim Il Sung and to the good health and long life of the heads of state of the countries whose delegations and delegates were attending the agricultural symposium.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

There was a performance given by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Letter of Thanks to Y.E. Kim Il Sung, WPK CC General Secretary and DPRK President

Respected Your Excellency Mr. President,
At the close of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, we, the delegates of different countries, have the honour to pay with great joy and satisfaction our respectful salutations and sincere thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President.

In fact, you have ensured better conditions for the successful completion of the present Symposium to which you have attached great importance, and during its course, you have provided the favourable and fine conditions for our daily life, for our work, which testifies to the traditional hospitality of your valiant people.

Thanks to the care and solicitude of Your Excellency and the Government of your country which you lead, our Symposium could achieve the remarkable success and justify the expectations and aspirations of the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Along with the Symposium, under the minute attention of Your Excellency, we have had the privilege to visit the modernized countryside of your country, irrigation installations, stockbreeding centres, farm machine factories, establishments of agro-scientific research and education, cultural institutions, picturesque spots, historic sites and other places. Every-

where we went, we were received warmly and cordially. This amiability of your people was our subject of admiration.

In the course of our visit, we were very impressed by the spectacular successes that your people had registered in all domains under the clairvoyant leadership of Your Excellency.

The remarkable successes and experience that your country has gained in all domains of food and agriculture are a source of great encouragement to us in our efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

We renew on this occasion our profound thanks to Your Excellency and to the Government of your country for all the solicitudes shown for us.

In conclusion, we ask you, respected Your Excellency Mr. President, to receive our best wishes that you will enjoy good health and longevity and achieve signal success in your work for the prosperity of your beautiful country and for the reinforcement of the non-aligned movement.

The Participants in the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

Pyongyang, August 31, 1981

Let's Make Collective Advance in Food-Agricultural Production Sector through Exchange of Achievements and Experience and Expansion of Cooperation

Report by So Gwan Hi, Vice-Premier of Administration Council and Chairman of Agricultural Commission, at Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production (Gist)

Esteemed delegates,

Allow me, first of all, to express my sincere and warm welcome to the delegates present here from different countries.

This Symposium is held at a time when the problem of food and agriculture is the focal point of the international economic issue.

Therefore, the peoples of non-aligned and other developing countries are greatly interested in this Symposium and expect a great deal from it.

The food situation in the developing countries is now very serious, and we are all deeply concerned about it.

In spite of their efforts to improve the food situation, food production in these countries

is not increasing at a due rate, but instead falling on in terms of per-capita output.

Continued decrease in food production is bringing grave socio-economic disasters to the developing countries.

Some 1,000 million people accounting for one-third of the population of the developing world are suffering from hunger and malnutrition, unable to take even the minimum dietary calories essential to their survival.

The gravity of the world food situation is not only evident from the present unstable state of affairs, but is more threatening in view of the ominous prospects.

The acute food crisis, which the developing countries are in and are forced to undergo

today, as was correctly pointed out at the World Food Conference, is due to their historical backgrounds and the present unfair international economic order.

The food problem in the developing countries is not a mere economic problem of feeding people; it is a very important question directly connected with the political question of safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty.

In this Symposium we will review achievements and exchange experience gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture, and deliberate practical measures to develop our cooperation in the struggle for increased food production.

1. The Task of Nation-States to Attain Self-Sufficiency in Food by Increasing Agricultural Production

Food problem is vital to human lives and nations' destiny.

Without food one cannot exist, nor can one develop one's national economy for the prosperity of one's country.

Only when we have enough food can we have a say and increase the countervailing power against imperialist pressure on the international arena.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and

beloved leader of our people, said as follows:

"We must do our utmost to do farming well and steadily increase grain output. Only when there is plenty of food, a nation can defend its independence and say its say."

If they are to overcome the present food crisis and cease to depend on developed countries for food, the developing countries should definitely increase agricultural production and attain self-sufficiency in food.

I would like to dwell, from our experience, on some questions confronting the nation-states in attaining self-sufficiency in food.

Firstly, scientific research in agriculture for better farming methods and seeds should be constantly intensified so as to raise agricultural production on a high level of scientific and technological basis.

The greatest reserve for increased food and agricultural production in the developing countries lies in advancing scientific researches into high-yielding varieties, scientific methods of crop cultivation and other agricultural domains.

The results of research work in the developing countries show that the existing agro-ecological, hydrological and soil conditions of these countries can yield more grains and other agricultural products than those in the developed countries, if high-yielding crops are planted, watered and manured, modern technique and equipment provided and effective measures are taken to prevent damage by blights and insects.

If it creates and introduces scientific farming methods suited to its climatic and soil conditions and to botanical characteristics of crops, each country will be able to attain

high yields without making large investments in agriculture.

It is most important to select and rationally distribute crops and varieties suitable for one's own climatic and soil conditions and properly tend them because agriculture, unlike industry, is greatly affected by natural factors.

At the same time, agricultural production should highly be intensified so as to reap high and stable yields in any adverse natural conditions.

Scientific research institutions in the developing countries are also required to pay deep attention to the production of high-yielding varieties by vigorously pushing ahead with the green revolution.

They will, in particular, make a study of the first filial generation of crops and widely introduce the results in production.

Secondly, thoroughgoing measures are needed to tap and utilize water and land resources actively and to improve soil fertility.

The developing countries are advised to put up the slogan "Fertilizer and water mean rice!" and strive to ensure the supply of water, chemical fertilizers and other nutrients needed for the growth of plants, actively develop land resources and improve them.

Our experience proves that introduction of irrigation can more than triple crop yields even without the introduction of mechanized farming operation.

It is advisable, therefore, that all developing countries lift water from natural lakes and rivers for irrigation and, at the same

time, build many large and small artificial reservoirs.

It is also necessary to improve rivers, build embankments and erosion control works, plant trees and develop forests actively and take measures for drainage in low-lying areas to prevent flood damage.

Meanwhile, positive measures are needed to develop and use subterranean water resources in the areas with no surface hydro-resources or little rainfall.

For the active development and utilization of water resources positive steps are needed to produce and supply irrigation facilities such as electric motors, water pumps and Diesel engines in areas where electric power is not available.

Along with this, it is important to develop to the maximum and make most effective use of land resources, the basic means of agricultural production.

Thirdly, farm implements should be improved and power-driven machines introduced actively so as to push ahead with rural mechanization step by step.

The developing countries should actively promote the rural mechanization on the principle of introducing first simple improved farm implements and then modern farm machines gradually and of mechanizing the most difficult and labour-consuming work by priority. To this end, they should build their own industries serving agriculture and expand and develop them step by step.

They should create their own industries serving agriculture and steadily develop them according to their ability on the principle of starting with small projects and then gradually going over to larger ones.

from simple to complicated and modern ones and from low to higher stages.

Fourthly, it is of particular importance to rapidly increase the force of agro-technicians and raise the overall technical and cultural standards of the peasantry.

It is a very difficult and complicated task to increase the ranks of agro-technicians and raise the cultural and technical standards of peasantry. But this is an urgent task which must be carried out by all means.

The developing countries should stick fast to the policy of keeping education ahead of all other work and direct their efforts to it.

If they develop the training of national cadres by beginning with secondary technical education and gradually undertaking higher technical education and if they actively promote the system of educating people on the job in particular, they will be able to make great success in training agro-technicians.

Along with this, the developing countries should put great efforts to raising the general technical and cultural standards of the rural masses.

The broad rural masses should thus be brought to learn new scientific knowledge and farming methods, apply them skillfully to production and do all farm work on a technological basis.

Fifthly, the developing countries, aware of the importance of food and agricultural problem, are required to pay their foremost attention to increasing food production and actively mobilize the broad masses in the struggle to increase food and other agricultural output.

The fundamental position to be maintained by nation-states in increasing food and other agricultural production is to carry out the principle of self-reliance.

Only when they abide by the principle of self-reliance, can the developing countries overcome all the difficulties and hardships in building a new society and hew out their path ahead victoriously.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should enlist and utilize the domestic productive potentialities to the fullest extent in the spirit of national and collective self-reliance and, at the same time, strengthen mutual cooperation, to achieve self-sufficiency in food by rapidly increasing agricultural production.

Now is the time, I believe, for the developing countries to put up the slogan "All efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food!" and concentrate all their efforts on its implementation.

Each nation-state should direct and subordinate its human, material, technical and financial potentials and a large share of national economic life to the solution of the food and agricultural problem.

In particular, the state should responsibly supply farmers with funds, fertilizers, seeds and farm implements and machines needed for food and agricultural production.

Along with this, nation-states should boldly reorganize the old socio-economic system set up by the colonialists in the past.

All these kinds of work for increasing food and agricultural production can be successful only when the broad masses of the people take an active part in it.

There is nothing impossible for the mass-

es of the people when they know well about their position and role as masters of building a new society and rise as one in it. This has been proved by practice in our country.

The solution of the food and agricultural problem was a most important task in building a new society in our country which was formerly a backward colonial agricultural state.

The Government of our Republic set it as a primary task for the country's prosperity and development and the enhancement of the people's living standard to increase agricultural production to fully meet domestically the needs of the population and light industry for food and raw materials and directed national efforts to the solution of the agricultural problem.

We laid a socio-economic foundation needed to increase agricultural production as an initial work to be done for building a new society. We also set it as an important policy of building an independent agriculture to diversify farming with the main emphasis on grain production, and increased rapidly grain production and developed simultaneously all sectors of agriculture—vegetable farming, industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fruit growing, sericulture, etc.

According to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Government gave precedence to the ideological revolution to give full scope to the creative initiative and labour zeal of the farmers and mightily promoted the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside to lay the solid material, technical and

scientific foundation of agricultural production.

We pushed forward the green revolution and introduced widely its results and paid deep attention to improving farming methods.

Particularly, we applied throughout the country the Juche farming method—the most advanced and scientific farming method suiting the actual conditions of our country—created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. As a result, our agriculture has become highly intensive and its production has remarkably increased.

According to the principle of giving priority to training national cadres over all other work we stepped up the training of agro-technicians, setting up a higher agricultural school in every county and an agricultural college in every province and combining the regular educational system and the study-while-working educational system. Thus we have already trained a big army of agro-technicians and specialists.

The Government of the Republic defined strengthened support to the countryside as the most important condition for laying the strong material and technical foundations of agriculture and building an independent agriculture and saw that all people helped farmers, industry assisted agriculture, town supported country and the state strengthened its leadership and material, technical, cultural and financial support of rural areas.

As a result, our agriculture rapidly developed and our country, which produced 2.16 million tons of grain in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, harvested 9 million tons of grain in 1980. The per-

chongbo grain yield witnessed a sharp increase: it reached 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize on an average.

Now other developing countries too, are taking positive measures to attain self-sufficiency in food on the principle of self-reliance.

Many developing countries are carrying out socio-economic reforms such as agrarian reform, agricultural cooperation and the organization of state farms and, at the same time, they are taking active state measures, increasing state investment to develop land and water resources and taking scientific and technical steps to diversify farming and increase the per-unit area yield of crops. They thereby are achieving many successes in food and agricultural production.

Such achievements and experience are very affirmative and inspiring.

The precious experience gained in each country should be shared with the non-aligned and other developing countries, and applied and generalized to suit their specific conditions.

2. Closer Cooperation of Developing Countries on the Principle of Collective Self-Reliance

Closer cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries is an important means of solving the food problem.

Only when the developing countries in-

crease food and agricultural production decisively through better cooperation, can they get rid of their food dependence on the great powers and ward off imperialists' pressures.

The correlation among these countries is the one among those which are firmly united by the commonness of their historic background and aspirations and ideals of today. Therefore, their economic and technical cooperation should be of sincere help based on the principle of independence, equality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual accommodation; it should be made in such a way that relatively advanced countries or those with abundant natural resources give unselfish assistance to the backward or most handicapped countries on the principle of mutual benefit; it should also be conducted on the principle of strengthening unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and promoting the interests of the developing nations as a whole; and, in practice, it should be realized quite feasibly and promptly without complicated and difficult formalities and procedures.

In accordance with these principles, those who have funds and technical expertise should help others with funds and technical expertise, while those who have food, raw materials, equipment and other supplies should give help with them.

The necessity and importance of the economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and the arenas of their cooperation in food and agricultural production have already been recognized and defined at the Summit Conferences and Foreign Ministers' Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries and many other international meetings.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should steadily seek and develop

new ways and means of widening the scope of cooperation and of improving its effectiveness.

Cooperation between the developing countries has nothing to do with the order prevailing in the relations with the imperialists who mainly pursue exploitation and profits. The cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, should be conducted in the form of free aid or a preferential one that charges no interest or low-interest rate. It should also be carried on in a new way with the difficult and complicated procedures and formalities reduced boldly.

Following these principles, the current Symposium should first take effective measures to encourage and effect cooperation in the priority areas related to food and agricultural production such as training of agronomists, irrigation, agricultural scientific research including that on seed improvement, improvement of farming machines and production of agricultural equipment.

In strengthening mutual cooperation for the training of agronomists, we regard it as necessary to study the possibility of setting up a joint higher educational institution of non-aligned countries, which is aimed at expanding the scope of training of foreign students and raising large numbers of native technical cadres, notably agronomists.

It is also necessary to advance and promote practical and effective measures to realize many-sided cooperation in the development and utilization of water resources.

So joint centres can be set up to produce and supply irrigation facilities, and necessary technicians can be dispatched for help from the countries with capable experts.

Next, in order to promote cooperation in agricultural scientific research on seed improvement and others, it is necessary to increase mutual visits and contacts of scientists and experts, exchange of research informations including the initial data on breeding through such visits and contacts, organization of regular scientific seminars on respective fields and publication of papers; it is also necessary to establish a joint scientific research institution of the non-aligned and other developing countries and set up its branches in different regions according to their phytoecological conditions, with a view to making joint studies.

The developing countries should conduct a joint work for improvement of farm implements; establish joint ventures between those with technical means and capabilities and those with raw materials, in the production of agricultural inputs including farm machines, agricultural chemicals and fertilizers; and conduct the work of supply and exchange extensively on the principle of mutual benefit and on preferential terms.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made close economic and technical exchange with developing countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, solidarity, mutual assistance and accommodation, and given these countries material and technical assistance in a series of fields.

Our Government and people regard it as their own international duty to do so.

We are ready to continue such work in the future and increase cooperation and render assistance as much as possible in different fields of irrigation projects, crop cultivation, research of agricultural science, pro-

duction and distribution of agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizers and farm machines, training of agricultural technicians, etc.

3. The Struggle for Establishing a New Food Order, a Key Component of the New International Economic Order

The developing countries are sustaining an enormous loss in the food and agricultural sectors as in other fields because of the present irrational international economic order.

Under the present international economic system the developed countries produce food grain which constitutes the primary requirement of life and holds an important place in the world market, and the developing countries produce mainly luxury farm products not so important in the international market and human life in accordance with the old system of labour division imposed by the colonialists in the past.

Accordingly, the developing countries turn out secondary farm products which are not staple food and sell them to the developed countries to buy in return from the latter food at prices several times higher than their selling prices.

Owing to such irrational system of labour division the developing countries are undergoing great economic difficulties.

Besides, they are suffering big losses in

the distribution of food and agricultural products on account of irrational trade order such as the unfair price system and protectionism unilaterally applied by the developed countries.

The developed countries keep on lowering the prices of industrial crops and luxury farm products turned out by the developing countries, while increasing the prices of food and manufactured goods the latter import. The imperialists are gaining profits of 18,000-20,000 million dollars a year by means of such non-equivalent exchange.

The unfair food order is shown in food consumption and intake.

Since the food and agricultural crisis facing the developing countries at present has been created by the imperialists, the developed countries are under the political and moral obligation to give due assistance to the developing countries for their agricultural development. Therefore, they should implement the commitments to the internationally agreed development aid, fertilizer aid, food trade, food security and food aid. But some of the developed countries, far from fulfilling their obligation, use their surplus agricultural products as a political weapon against the developing countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I condemn the unwarrantable conduct on the part of the imperialists who try to maintain the old food order seriously affecting the food and agricultural production of the developing countries.

The current international food order organized only in favour of the developed countries should be reorganized without fail.

The developed countries should accept the

demand of the developing countries for the re-establishment of the inequitable systems of labour division and price, the removal of trade walls against the agricultural exports of the developing countries and for the assistance to their agricultural development.

The developing countries should strive jointly to establish a new food order corresponding to their own interests.

First of all, the developing countries should attain collective self-sufficiency in food so as to destroy the irrational system of labour division under which they have no alternative but to depend on the developed countries in the food and agricultural sectors for their survival. They should also make efforts to abolish the present unfair price system and establish a new one.

Along with this, they should strive to reorganize the existing inequitable trade system and structure and pull down all sorts of barriers including the tariff and non-tariff walls against the agricultural exports of the developing countries, while making more strenuous efforts to expand and develop the trade among the developing countries.

To this end, they should actively develop mutual exchange on the principle of reci-

procal accommodation and on preferential terms.

The developing countries should endeavour to increase their countervailing power and negotiating strength against the developed countries, while strengthening joint actions at bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels on the principle of unity, solidarity, mutual support and cooperation.

For this we deem it necessary to coordinate jointly the position and action of the developing countries and ensure their identity in the international conferences on food and agriculture.

Particularly, we should demonstrate our complete unity through a firmer common position of the developing countries towards important international conferences. Only by so doing, can we ward off the pressure of the imperialists who are clinging to the old order and establish a new international economic order.

Finishing my report, I express the conviction that the current Symposium will make a great contribution to the urgent solution of the food and agricultural problem of the non-aligned and other developing countries and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement as a whole.



Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production Held in Pyongyang

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in Pyongyang from August 26 to 31 amid the deep concern and warm congratulation of the world's people advocating independence.

It was attended by delegations and delegates from 81 countries and 14 international organizations: delegations of Afghanistan, Algeria and Angola, delegate of Argentina, delegations of Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia and Burundi, delegates of Cameroon and the Republic of Cape Verde, delegations of the Central African Republic, the Congo, Costa Rica and Cuba, delegates of Cyprus and Ecuador, delegations of Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Socialist Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia and Iran, delegates of Iraq, Hashe-

mite Jordan and Kenya, delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Kuwait, delegate of Lebanon, delegations of Lesotho and Liberia, delegate of Libya, delegations of Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives and Mali, delegate of Malta, delegation of Mauritius, delegate of Mexico, delegations of Mozambique, Nepal and Nicaragua, delegates of the African National Congress of South Africa and Niger, delegations of Nigeria and Pakistan, delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organization, delegations of Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand and Togo, delegate of Tunisia, delegation of Uganda, delegates of Upper Volta and Venezuela, delegations of Viet Nam, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Re-

public of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, delegation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, delegates of the World Food Council, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, delegations of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, delegates of the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization and the Organization of African Unity, Chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, delegates of the Caribbean Community, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the Association of Economists of the Third World.

The symposium was also attended by Luis Echeverria, ex-President of the United States of Mexico and President of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World.

Also present there were many diplomatic envoys to our country.

Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, head of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba, the present chair-state of the non-aligned movement, made an opening address.

On behalf of the attendants, he expressed thanks to the Government of the DPRK for its successful preparations and organization of the symposium and for its hospitality accorded to them. He also expressed his conviction that the symposium would meet successfully the expectations of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The symposium observed one minute's silence for the late heads of Panama and Bangladesh, both non-aligned countries, Omar Torrijos and Ziaur Rahman, who had passed away recently.

Premier Li Jong Ok of the Administration Council made a congratulatory speech, authorized by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He conveyed the President's congratulatory greetings to the symposium and its delegates, when the attendants burst into a warm applause.

The speaker pointed to the basic principles, concrete ways and practical measures in establishing and executing policies to solve the food-agricultural problem, on the basis of successes and experience in each country. He also referred to the ways and measures for strengthening and developing the collective efforts and mutual cooperation of the non-aligned countries and the strategy of struggle for destroying the old international food order and establishing a new just one.

At the symposium regional delegates made congratulatory speeches.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Etienne Baradandikanya, head of the delegation of the Republic of Burundi, on behalf of the African region, Dionisio Marengo, head of the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, on behalf of the Latin American region, Alfred Falzon, delegate of the Republic of Malta, on behalf of the European region, and Mohd Kassim Bin Ahmed, head of the delegation of Malaysia, on behalf of the Asian region.

Then the plenary meeting was held. It elected Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and rapporteur.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung Il, Chairman of the DPRK National Committee of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, was elected Chairman; E.L. Senanayake, Minister of Agricultural Development and Research of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Behanzin Senainon, Minister of the County

Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania, Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops and Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana were elected Vice-Chairmen; and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, member of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, was elected rapporteur.

The plenary meeting adopted the following agenda items:

1. Experience of the non-aligned and other developing countries in food and agricultural production and ways to increase their food and agricultural production.

2. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture.

3. Food problem and the new international economic order.

It heard a report of head of the DPRK delegation So Gwan Hi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and adopted the report as an official document.

The symposium was divided into plenary and committee meetings.

Speeches were made by 45 delegates at the plenary meeting.

Referring to the problems of food and agriculture the non-aligned and other developing countries are facing at present, the speakers stressed that developing agriculture and attaining self-sufficiency in food is a matter of urgency in these countries.

The symposium is highly significant for the non-aligned and other developing countries in solving the food problem and developing their agriculture, they pointed out. Then they emphasized that the symposium should be an important occasion in working out the ways of increasing food and agricultural production, strengthening mutual cooperation among the nations and establishing a new international economic order.

The speakers touched on the food-agricultural situation of their countries, progress made in this field and the problems arising in the expansion of cooperation among the nations.

They highly appreciated the Korean people's successes attained in the building of an independent national economy, particularly in rural construction, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and our glorious Party centre and said that the reality of Korea greatly encourages the developing countries.

After the speeches at the plenary meeting supplementary reports were made: on the first item on the agenda by head of the delegation of the Republic of India R.M. Acharya, head of the delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone A. F. Joe Jackson and head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohamed Awad Baamer; on the second item by head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique Mario Graca Machungo and head of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania Joseph J. Mungai; and on the third item by head of the delegation of the Repu-

blic of Zambia Justin J. Mukando. And speeches were made by 27 delegates.

Meanwhile, practical measures for increasing food and agricultural production were discussed at the committee meetings.

The committee meeting chairman and the rapporteur Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, member of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, made a report on the work of the committee meetings.

The symposium unanimously adopted the Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

The symposium adopted amid enthusiastic applause a letter of thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung with boundless respect.

In congratulation of the successful symposium speeches were made by regional delegates: M.F. Janjua, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on behalf of Asia; Marin Constantin, head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of Europe; Alvaro Echeveria Zuho, delegate of the United States of Mexico, for Latin America; and N'Fagnanama Kone, head of the delegation of the Republic of Mali, for Africa.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul made a speech at the symposium.

He said that the symposium was an important international meeting which has made an active contribution to overcoming the serious food crisis of the developing countries, attaining individual and collective self-sufficiency in food, further promoting friendship and cooperation among those nations and strengthening and expanding the non-aligned movement.

This symposium owed its success to the delegates' sincere stand and positive attitude

towards the discussion of all the problems, he declared.

He continued: During the symposium and their inspection of many places, delegates highly appreciated the successes and experience gained by our people in socialist construction, particularly in rural construction, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and our glorious Party centre. This gave a great encouragement to our people.

In the name of the DPRK Government, he warmly congratulated the symposium on its

successful conclusion thanks to the sincere efforts of all delegates and expressed his deep gratitude to the delegates for their utmost efforts for the success of the symposium.

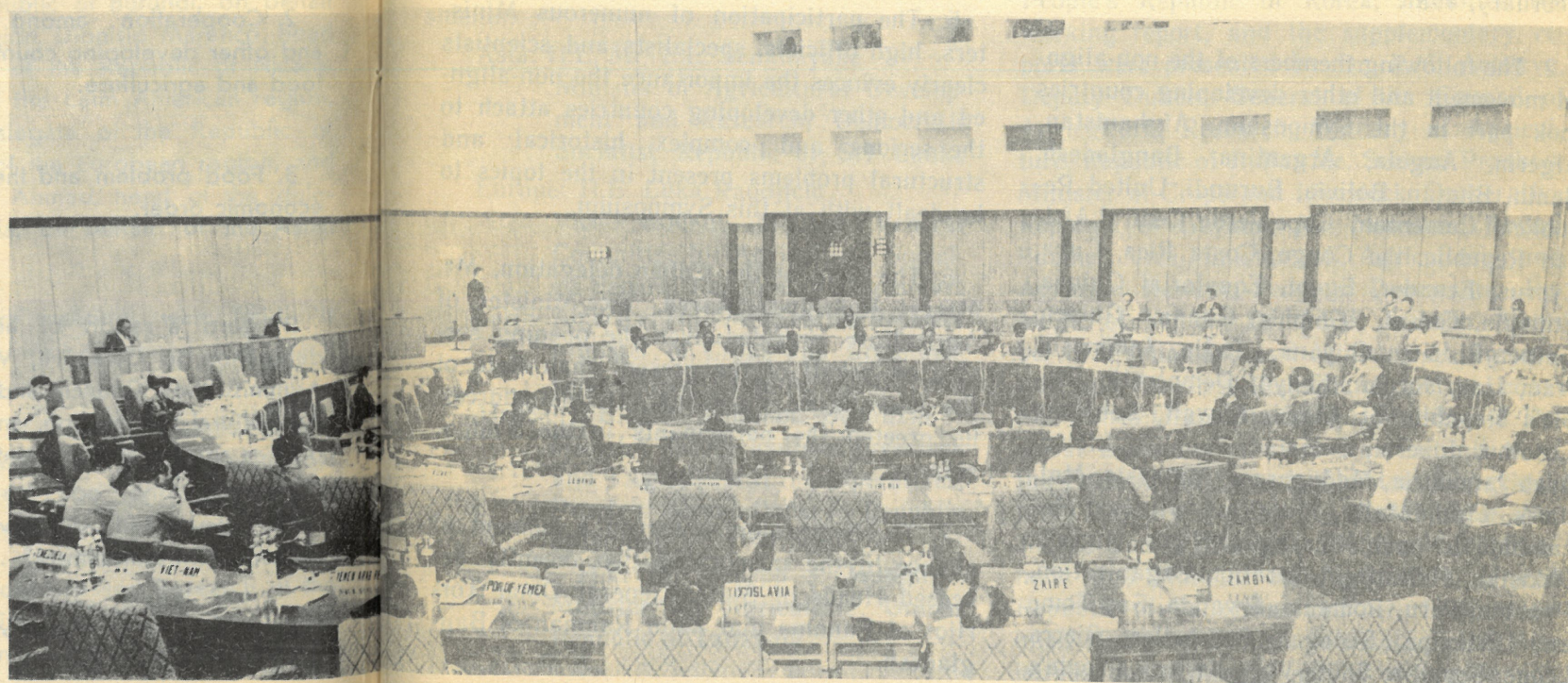
Then, Chairman Kim Chung Il spoke.

He noted that the symposium proceeded in an atmosphere of cooperation, friendship and solidarity and gained a great success. And he pointed to the need to carry out the tasks put forward by the Pyongyang Declaration to overcome the food-agricultural crisis in the developing countries, achieve food self-sufficiency and further strengthen and expand the non-aligned movement and declared the

symposium close.

The whole course of the symposium manifested the firm determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to observe the principle of individual and collective self-reliance under the banner of independence, formulate correct agricultural policies, actively mobilize and use abundant resources and possibilities and properly combine many-sided cooperation among them and launch a joint struggle to establish a new international food order so as to achieve food self-sufficiency and further develop the non-aligned movement.

The committee meeting of the symposium





PYONGYANG DECLARATION ON INCREASING FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

I. PREAMBLE

1. The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, August 26-31, 1981, following the decisions adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976 and at the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February, 1981.

2. The following members of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries took part in the Symposium: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, United Republic of Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South-West African People's

Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet-Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

3. The following national and international organizations also participated in the Symposium: ANC, AETM, CARICOM, CEESTM, ICID, UNCTAD, FAO, WMO, WHO, UNIDO, AAPSO, OAU, UNDP.

4. The Group of 77 sent a representative to the Symposium from Rome.

5. The participation of numerous Ministers, high officials, specialists and scientists clearly evinces the importance the non-aligned and other developing countries attach to the serious and complex historical and structural problems present in the topics to be dealt with at this Symposium.

6. The head of the Cuban delegation, Mr. Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, presided over the opening session on behalf of the present chair-state of the non-aligned movement. In his address, he greeted the participants in the Symposium.

7. The Symposium observed a moment of silence to the memory of two recently deceased Heads of State; General Omar Torrijos of Panama and Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh.

8. In the opening session, the participants had the opportunity to hear the important speech made by His Excellency Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council, entrusted by His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In his speech, he referred to the vital importance of the food and agricultural problem, stressing the urgent need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to intensify cooperation among themselves believing in their own capabilities so as to increase food and agricultural production and attain food self-sufficiency. His speech was warmly received as an important contribution to the Symposium and adopted as an official document.

9. The Symposium elected by acclamation H. E. Mr. Kim Chung Il, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chairman of the Bureau of the Symposium.

10. The Symposium elected five Vice-Presidents:

Asia: H.E. Mr. E.L. Senanayake
Minister of Agricultural Development and Research, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Europe: H.E. Luka Radojicic
Vice-President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Latin America: H.E. Mr. Seeram Prashad
Minister of Crops and Livestock, Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Africa: H.E. Mr. Senainon Behanzin
Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Agricultural Cooperatives, People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

H.E. Mr. Joseph J. Mungai
Minister for Agriculture, United Republic of Tanzania

11. The Symposium elected H.E. Mr. C.S. Rakotofiringa, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the PR of China, Chairman of the Committee and of the Drafting Committee.

12. Taking into account the food and agricultural situation which the non-aligned and other developing countries confront at present, the Symposium tackled the topic "On increasing food and agricultural production to achieve self-sufficiency in food" exchanging their experiences in the sphere of food and agriculture and holding debates on the ways and means to increase food and agricultural production and on the steps to be adopted so as to strengthen cooperation in this regard.

13. Mr. So Gwan Hi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, submitted the working report, and the supplementary reports were presented by Dr. R.M. Acharya, Deputy Director-General of the Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of India; Mr. Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops and Livestock, Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Mr. Mohamed Award Baamer, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Dr. A.F.J. Jackson, Member of Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Republic of Sierra Leone; Mr. Mario Graca Machungo, Member of Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and Minister of Agriculture, People's Republic of Mozambique; Mr. Joseph James Mungai, Member of Parliament and Minister for Agriculture, United Republic of Tanzania; and Mr. Justin Jeremiah Mukando, Minister of State of the Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Zambia, fol-

lowed by 72 speeches and 23 study theses.

14. In line with the principles and objectives of the New International Economic Order and in keeping with the documents adopted at the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries, various meetings of developing countries and major international conferences of Non-Aligned Countries expressing their steadfast determination to attain national and collective food self-sufficiency by stepping up food and agricultural production so as to do away with all forms of domination and exploitation especially imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, to achieve complete political and economic emancipation of the non-aligned and other developing countries and ensure constant socio-economic development based on independence, equality, justice and sovereignty, the Symposium has adopted the following declaration.

II. INTRODUCTION

15. Notwithstanding the constant efforts at national and international levels made by the non-aligned and other developing countries, their food and agricultural situation, far from improving, has been worsened in recent years and reached unprecedentedly critical levels. The target of 4% annual growth rate in food production, a goal established by the World Food Conference in 1974, still remains unfulfilled by many countries and per capita production has been steadily experiencing decline.

Consequently, former food exporting developing world is nowadays forced to import large amounts of grains and other food products. Moreover, this renders their situation vis-a-vis the balance of payments, already showing a deficit, more serious and greatly hinders economic development. The number of people who are suffering from hunger and

malnutrition keeps on increasing and the growing food dependency of the developing countries on the principal exporting developed countries entails serious socio-economic consequences and even endangers their political independence since food products are used to exert economic and political pressure.

In this regard the Symposium vehemently condemned the imperialists for their ceaseless inhumane acts against the non-aligned and other developing countries.

16. Current food and agricultural insecurity facing the non-aligned and other developing countries is due to historical reasons, especially to social injustice left over from colonial rule. It is also engendered by the present unfair international economic system, for which transnational corporations are mainly responsible.

These factors hampering increased food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries, run counter to man's dignity and his right to existence, social justice and equality, and the aspiration of all states and peoples to lead their independent life.

The Symposium has made an appeal to all the non-aligned and other developing countries to join firmly in the struggle to solve the problem of food and agriculture, key factor in ensuring the people's right to existence and overall development and achieving complete economic liberation.

17. The final and practical solution to the problems of food insecurity confronting most of the non-aligned and other developing countries is to attain national and collective food self-sufficiency on the basis of structural as well as institutional changes to attain the rapid increase of food production to such an extent that it can meet their own needs, and by improving food distribution.

The primary responsibility to rapidly increase food and agricultural production rests on the states and peoples themselves.

18. The attainment of food self-sufficiency is one of the key factors in consolidating and ensuring political and economic independence, firmly upholding national sovereignty and the policy of non-alignment in international relations, and particularly speeding up the establishment of the New International Economic Order in the sphere of food and agriculture by eliminating their food dependence on the main exporting developed countries so as to ensure their peoples' existence and integral development.

19. National and collective self-reliance together with a national atmosphere of social justice is the key to achieve food self-sufficiency and final solution to the problems of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Self-reliance which seeks to make the utmost mobilization and use of all potentialities relying on the masses of the people, and to attain as far as possible food self-sufficiency in keeping with the concrete conditions of each country, constitutes the fundamental position of the developing countries in solving food problem. National self-reliance is the most important basis for the developing countries to attain collective self-reliance. Collective self-reliance signifies the determination of the developing countries to cast aside, individually or collectively, their dependence on developed countries, to exercise their legitimate economic rights in international relations and to attain social equality by strengthening their unity and cohesion and increasing their collective countervailing power and bargaining strength. At the same time this reflects the staunch resolution of the developing countries to achieve food self-sufficiency and collective economic progress by mobilizing their enormous possibilities and cooperating on the basis of their equitable mutual relations.

III. NATIONAL TASKS FOR INCREASING FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

20. The experiences available to the non-aligned and other developing countries in increasing food and agricultural production show that even the less developed countries could attain food self-sufficiency and successfully solve the rural question by means of agricultural development if they adopt socio-economic development policies and mobilize the power and intelligence of the masses on the basis of the principle of self-reliance for their implementation.

21. The Symposium was convinced that the increased food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries should be fully oriented towards national food self-sufficiency and agricultural independence strengthened through the consolidation of their own material, technical and scientific foundations to attain this end.

22. In order to increase food and agricultural production, it is vitally important to protect and improve the land, the basic means for agricultural production, prevent its degradation, increase its fertility and productivity, expand arable areas by reclaiming new lands, in other words, to make rational use of land resources.

23. Water control, which ensures stable crops in spite of the influence of abnormal weather, particularly damages by severe droughts and floods, has become at present a priority task for increasing food and agricultural production in the developing countries. Bearing in mind each particular situation, every country should take upon itself the mass construction of reservoirs and pumping stations of various sizes, and use them ra-

tionally. To prevent the loss of water, one of critical agricultural inputs, great attention should be paid to increase the effectiveness of various irrigation systems in farms.

24. At the same time it is important to develop adequate technological and agricultural practices to step up the production of rainfed agriculture, which depend heavily on rainfall. In these regions the farmers are small farmers. These farmers should have access to the irrigation systems available to them.

25. At present, the big reserve for increasing agricultural production lies in seed improvement, its proper control and supply. It is necessary for each country to introduce improved plant materials to suit its ecological conditions and to establish the system of producing and supplying good strains by setting up as soon as possible seed production farms and stockbreeding farms. It shall be necessary to strengthen the agronomic research institutions, intensify research work on scientific and technical problems posed by agricultural production and management and enhance the role of scientists.

26. Experience in increasing food production in the developing countries has shown that improved farming methods make it possible to achieve a considerable increase in per unit area yields. Advanced farming methods should widely be generalized, suitable farming techniques and methods introduced and fixed according to regional characteristics and, all farming work carried out on a scientific basis. It is likewise necessary to increase livestock rearing productivity by means of improved breeding methods based on nutritional and biological requirements, broad introduction of up-dated techniques and breeding experience, and intensified veterinary and anti-epizootic work. To increase livestock production scientific improvement and the management of large pastures and pasture-steppes should receive high

priority.

27. It is important that every country improve small and medium size farm implements into more efficient ones and introduce them extensively. Once the conditions are created, agricultural machine centres or other support centres should be established to gradually expand their utilization.

28. It will be necessary to give priority to education in order to train technical and economic management cadres. Along with the education of school children, it will be necessary to train a large number of technicians through the creation and enlargement of secondary and higher educational institutions including technological schools for the training of skilled workers, as well as through the combination of different types of courses. In order to eliminate illiteracy and gradually elevate the cultural and technical level of agricultural workers it is likewise necessary to develop different types of courses, such as those using mass media, short courses, and night schools which will allow the workers to work and study.

29. It is also necessary to develop industries for producing various agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, farm machines, equipment, as well as industries including craft shops of adequate size for processing food and agricultural products, according to the raw materials and economic conditions existing in each country under forms of organization and ownership which would guarantee full participation of producers, and preferably those in rural areas. In the development of national industry, it is beneficial both to industry itself and to agriculture to give a high priority to industries serving agriculture.

30. Within the framework of national de-

velopment policies it is imperative to stress agriculture, give great importance to food and agricultural production and accord it the highest priority. It is particularly important to increase investments in agriculture without disrupting the rational balance between industry and agriculture, and preferentially devote material and technical means as well as human resources to increase agricultural production. It is also convenient to set up an adequate plan for accelerated agricultural development, to grant priority to the supply of agricultural inputs and create a sound food infrastructure.

31. Steps should be taken to diversify crops and reach an adequate balance between export demands and national needs of food consumption. Although, wherever feasible, efforts be made to expand grain-growing areas and increase food production, great emphasis should rest on reducing the gap in actual and realizable yields of various crops.

A rapid development of livestock rearing and fisheries should be given adequate attention to increase food production, too.

32. Vast rural human resources in the developing countries are the largest potential force for increasing food and agricultural production and stepping up their economic development. While educating the masses in the spirit of full responsibility for attaining food self-sufficiency in their respective nations, it is imperative to put their conscientious enthusiasm into play in the struggle for increasing food production. It is of the utmost importance to incorporate women and youth to agricultural production and rural development, improve their position and their economic situation as well as their cultural and technical level.

It is of great importance that all efforts should be made in the field of nutritional education as well as in the improvement of food consumption mainly vis-a-vis socially and nationally unacceptable distortions that

may arise.

33. Bearing in mind that it is impossible to solve the food problem through oligarchic methods, extensive or subsistent agriculture, the Symposium recommended supporting Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Plans as well as setting up and operation of Regional Centres for Rural Development among the developing countries interested.

IV. COOPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

34. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries is part and parcel of their struggle for political independence, economic sovereignty and the establishment of a New International Economic Order. The Symposium stressed that the intensification of their own position and power within the framework of world food economy through the attainment of national and collective food self-sufficiency constitutes a firm assurance to increase their countervailing power and bargaining strength in international relations and negotiations.

In this regard, the Symposium recognized that national and collective food self-sufficiency is linked with the participation of the non-aligned and other developing countries in international trade, including developed countries. This is why such trade should be firmly founded on an equitable basis, in conformity with the long-standing and general objectives of the developing world.

35. The strengthening of cooperation and intercourse among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the economic and technical fields on the principle of collective self-reliance is of great importance in the development of agriculture and in the solution of food problems in these countries.

Some developing countries have obtained good experiences and evolved advanced techniques in agriculture; others possess abundant resources and funds, and still others benefit from particularly favourable natural and geographic conditions for agricultural production.

If the developing countries, which are more than a hundred, would each contribute with at least one technique, there would be a hundred techniques from which all would benefit.

The Symposium is persuaded of the fact that the developing countries should step up food and agricultural production strictly abiding by the principle of self-reliance and briskly undertaking close cooperation and exchanges by all means available, be they techniques, resources or funds.

36. The non-aligned and other developing countries should continue to energetically undertake decisive cooperative actions with a view to making maximum use of complementarities by means of the most adequate and extensive use of the immense potentialities related to production in the sphere of food and agriculture and other important fields.

This constitutes an urgent demand for socio-economic development and national and collective food self-sufficiency at present. To this end, it is necessary to take various effective cooperative measures in such priority areas which would directly contribute not only to the advance of the agrarian reform and rural development, but also to the rapid increase of food and agricultural production, such as the conception, formulation and implementation of integrated national food strategies and plans, exploitation and utilization of land and water resources, agro-scientific research, and exchange of agro-technical personnel and technology, and production, distribution and marketing of agricultural inputs: fertilizers, farm machines and implements,

herbicides and improved seeds, and mechanisms of distribution and social access to food.

37. The intensification of cooperation in development and utilization of land and water resources is a first and foremost task in ensuring stable bumper crops and increasing food and agricultural production in any weather conditions. In order to actively exploit water resources and employ them in agricultural production, it is necessary to increase technical cooperation in designing, constructing and operating irrigation systems of various sizes.

It is necessary to establish joint or mixed ventures for producing the complete range of equipment and offering them to the non-aligned and other developing countries under preferential terms within the framework of economic and technical cooperation.

The Symposium recommended the coming meeting of irrigation experts of the Coordinators to carry out an in-depth analysis of the formulations put forward at the 2nd Meeting of the Coordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture held in Pyongyang in June, 1981, and to make proposals in this regard.

Along with irrigation, all possibilities should be tapped to expand cooperation for the development of common lakes and river basins, steps be taken for the prevention of damages from drought, floods and water-logging, land resources including tideland, irrigated pastures and feed land utilized and soil prevented from desertification.

38. Increased exchange for improvement of professional and institutional capacities in various fields of food production and for greater availability of methods of analysis and planning proves to be extremely important for the overall, dynamic examination and understanding of the food problem and the problem of national and collective self-sufficiency in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

These aims may be attained through the exchange of specialized missions, the realization of courses and the exchange of personnel so as to share concrete experiences and relevant data. The Symposium welcomed the offer made by several countries to share their knowledge in this area with developing countries.

39. Strengthening cooperation in agro-scientific research is a fundamental task for increasing food and agricultural production through higher yields per hectare.

Joint, coordinated research work on scientific and technical issues such as production of improved seeds, including hybrids of the principal grains, and improvement of farming methods suited to actual conditions of the developing countries, must be undertaken at sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels and, its results be disseminated. The possibilities for agro-scientific and technical cooperation and exchange among centres in regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America need to be examined. The Symposium suggested holding periodical meetings to elaborate adequate proposals aimed at making better use of these centres and creating new ones, if necessary.

40. The increase in the number of qualified agro-technicians and administrative cadres through the strengthening of cooperation in the training and education of agro-technical personnel is a pressing need for buttressing agricultural independence in each country and rapidly increasing food and agricultural production by means of scientific agriculture.

It is necessary to adopt active steps which should aim at utilizing the existing infrastructures for education and training in the non-aligned and other developing countries. A group of experts may examine the necessity and details for a joint higher educational institution in the regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America, while encouraging the exchange of teachers and specialists,

scholarships, short courses and facility offers on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

41. The strengthened cooperation in the production, distribution and marketing of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, farm machines and implements, herbicides, improved seeds, etc., proves to be of great importance for the increase of agricultural production.

It is necessary to encourage cooperative action concerning joint production of fertilizers between countries with raw materials and techniques and fertilizer-consuming countries and the creation of joint ventures for the production of powered machines and simple but efficient implements, as well as the supply of agricultural inputs and their mutual marketing under preferential terms.

42. The Symposium recommended the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries to follow up with great attention to the studies that are being carried out concerning the establishment of non-aligned countries' monetary, price stabilization and development funds.

Likewise, the Symposium recommended the Coordinators in the financial and monetary spheres to meet as soon as possible to carefully analyze the implementation of these funds.

43. It would be useful to exchange the experiences gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in increasing food and agricultural production.

The Symposium recommended to encourage seminars, workshops, study tours, short courses, etc., for sharing experiences in various specific sectors and broaden the exchange of their relevant data.

44. It is necessary to design, prepare and widely circulate a catalogue that would contain comprehensively and in detail the spheres in which various countries consider it possible to offer cooperation as well as the spheres where they consider it required.

This will greatly facilitate the knowledge

of possibilities, the realization of effective measures and preparation of the concrete requirement and proposition in regard to cooperative actions. This effort should be supported by the international organizations, notably FAO and the most suitable regional agencies.

It is necessary to take measures to examine and complete the Questionnaire to be sent to all non-aligned and other developing countries so as to hasten the implementation of the relevant recommendations adopted at the Meeting of the Coordinators of the Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture held in Pyongyang, DPR of Korea, in June, 1981.

45. Cooperation and exchange in agriculture should especially include actions regarding the important spheres of marketing and distribution as well as all the different aspects related to nutrition in such a way that we may integrate different points of view, inputs for production to the consumption and well-being and attain the national and collective food self-sufficiency. This should be interpreted for real availability of sufficient food at any moment, and of marketing and hygienic conditions for satisfying at least the essential requirement of all population.

46. In order to strengthen cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, and to step up effective implementation of cooperation plans and others, it is necessary to buttress and expand the present group of Coordinators and constitute an ad hoc group of experts under the Coordinators in the sphere of food and agriculture.

47. In order to increase cooperation and solidarity among the non-aligned and other developing countries seeking for food self-sufficiency, the non-aligned and other deve-

loping countries which import grains and other food products, should first contact food-exporting non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to satisfying their needs and reducing their dependence vis-a-vis food-exporting developed countries.

48. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries must base itself on unity, solidarity, complementarity, reciprocal advantages, mutual assistance, to promote collective self-reliance in abundance by the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs. Cooperation must be sincere and generous, with no conditions attached; it must be the most straightforward, prompt, effective, and avoid unnecessary formalities and red tape. Likewise, it must be oriented towards buttressing agricultural independence and attaining food self-sufficiency in all countries; it must guarantee national interests, and at the same time, base itself on the principle of respecting the general interests of the non-aligned movement as well as those of the developing countries as a whole.

V. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR INCREASING FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

49. Recognizing the serious social and economic difficulties the non-aligned and other developing countries are undergoing as well as the enormous amount of resources which could be dedicated to prompting peace and development but which, at present, are being squandered, the Symposium categorically condemned the arms race which has become intolerable and thwarts all efforts to maintain peace.

50. In view of the fact that the present unjust international economic system obstructs the efforts of the non-aligned and

other developing countries to increase food and agricultural production, the system should be radically restructured and a New International Economic Order established as soon as possible.

51. The Symposium firmly condemned the attempts made by certain developed countries to use food as a means to exert political and economic pressure against developing countries.

Developed countries should be foiled in their attempts to keep indefinitely developing countries dependent on them in food. Likewise, it is of vital importance for the non-aligned and other developing countries to take necessary steps so as to cope with the drop in the prices of raw materials and farm products they export; the rise in the prices of food, manufactured goods and equipment; the protectionist and other measures imposed upon them, which at times bring irrevocable harm upon developing countries.

Developed countries must withdraw all measures unfavourable to the efforts of the developing countries to increase food and agricultural production, in conformity with the principle and objective of the New International Economic Order, implement the international commitments, by which they are to help the developing countries in the sphere of food and agriculture: development aid, fertilizer aid, food trade, food security and food aid.

The developed countries cannot on any pretext extricate themselves from the responsibility for helping the developing countries in agriculture.

52. The Symposium stressed that the non-aligned and other developing countries should consolidate their unity and solidarity, collective countervailing power and bargaining strength adopting a common stand and giving proof of their total unity in different international conferences and negotiations in order to hasten the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

VI. FINAL REMARKS

53. The Coordinators of the non-aligned countries for food and agriculture should take necessary measures to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained in this Declaration. It is their responsibility to establish the necessary coordinations within the Group of 77, FAO and other interested regional and international agencies.

54. The Symposium entrusted the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the task of circulating this Declaration among all non-aligned and other developing countries and bringing it before the Coordinating Bureau: so as to facilitate its future presentation at the 7th Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries.

55. The Symposium contributed to the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation in the struggle waged by non-aligned and other developing countries to jointly tackle the pressing problems caused by dependence, poverty, hunger, malnutrition and, consequently, to the increase of food and agricultural production.

56. This Declaration will constitute significant groundwork to spur the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to rapidly increase food and agricultural production and attain national and collective food self-sufficiency based on political and economic independence.

The Voice of the Time

From the early morning of August 26, 1981 the People's Palace of Culture, the venue for the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, was alive with many delegates.

Flowers were smiling in the morning sun as if to welcome delegates from near and far and green tree branches were trembling in the breeze.

Flags of independence-advocating countries were flying on staffs.

I felt very glad at the thought that the symposium would be another historic event in our independent era.

There were decorative towers with the letters written "Welcome", "Friendship" and "Solidarity" at the entrance to the palace.

There were hung the mark symbolizing the symposium and letters "For Food Self-Sufficiency" over the platform of the meeting hall.

The faces of the delegates to the symposium were full of zeal to work out the ways to overcome the world food crisis and attain food self-sufficiency.

Reporters and speakers unanimously pointed to the world food crisis and denounced the imperialist powers for using food as a lever for political and economic pressure on the non-aligned and other developing countries.

They stressed that the famine problem is the most painful question of our age and that the settlement of the food-agricultural problem is the desire of hundreds of millions of people and the urgent demand of our era.

At the symposium delegates enthusiastically spoke about practical methods and measures to settle the food-agricultural problem.

Some delegates emphasized that without food self-sufficiency it is impossible to defend national independence and dignity and called for the need of striving for food self-sufficiency under the slogan of "national and collective self-reliance"; others stressed "mutual support and cooperation." Delegates also ardently appealed to the attendants to abolish the predatory old international economic order and establish a new one defending national sovereignty and rights.

Every day the meeting hall rang with the voice of delegates calling for the settlement of the food problem, the desire of the world.

The head of delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh said that the great leader President Kim Il Sung's speech made at the banquet on August 26 was of great importance in the solution of the problems proposed at the symposium and quoted his words:

"The experience of our country clearly shows that if they adopt correct lines and policies to suit the legitimate law of social progress and the specific conditions of their own countries and carry them out by mobiliz-

ing the efforts and talents of the masses of people on the principle of self-reliance, even the underdeveloped countries will be fully able to develop agriculture, attain self-sufficiency in food and solve the rural question excellently."

He emphasized that the great leader created the scientific Juche method of farming and that Korea's good results in agriculture were inspiring.

Many delegates stressed that it was important for food self-sufficiency to improve farming methods and seeds, develop water and land resources, fertilize lands, improve farm implements, promote mechanization, train agro-technical personnel, raise the general cultural and technical levels of the peasants and attach primary importance to agricultural production.

If the developing countries develop agriculture by fully mobilizing their material and technical resources and manpower and exchange experience and closely cooperate with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance they can attain self-sufficiency in food. This was the confidence of the attendants of the symposium.

When I went to the lounge over 10 delegates were talking about the report to the symposium. They were unanimous in saying that all affirmative opinions and experience pooled at the symposium would help to work out good ways for food self-sufficiency.

When I was entering the symposium hall after the inspection of the farm-machine exhibition arranged outside the hall together with delegates, a delegate said to me: "We believe that we will be able to learn much from the current symposium. All problems the delegates agreed upon at the symposium will open up a bright vista for food self-sufficiency."

The unanimous desire of the symposium was to strive for food self-sufficiency. This was a strong impression I received from the symposium.

sium.

The symposium hall was full of boundless respect for the great leader President Kim Il Sung and our Party.

All speakers expressed their heartfelt thanks to him for his deep interest in and concern about the symposium and for his kindly hospitality to the delegates to the symposium with deep respect.

The head of the delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo said that the great leader President Kim Il Sung analyzed and assessed the food-agricultural situation of the developing countries and advanced its solutions in his important speech at the banquet given in honour of the symposium delegates and wished him a long life in good health.

The head of the delegation from an African country stressed: "We should strive to increase food production as we saw in this country led by Marshal Kim Il Sung."

The delegate of an international organization noted: "For the settlement of the food problem we must introduce achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung by creating a new farming method and doing farming with the help of machines."

Delegates expressed their admiration at the great leader's original thought of the food-agricultural problem and our successes gained in agriculture under the wise guidance of the leader and our Party at the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works and the agricultural exhibition arranged in the palace.

They inspected exhibitions, full of wonder at the principles and methods worked out by the great leader for increased agricultural production, our Party's correct agricultural policy and our brilliant achievements in agriculture.

At the symposium I was greatly inspired by unreserved support for Korea's reunification.

Delegates unanimously emphasized that if Korea was reunified under the great leader she would make a greater contribution to the attainment of the non-aligned nations' common aim of food self-sufficiency.

On August 31, the closing day of the symposium, we knew more clearly about the unanimous desire of the delegates.

The closing session unanimously adopted the Pyongyang Declaration on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

The declaration clarified principles and tasks to develop agriculture to tide over the food crisis and attain food self-sufficiency.

Hearing every passage of the declaration with attention, I was confident that the declaration was an important historic document of our era fully reflecting the demand of hundreds of millions of people and our times for overcoming the worldwide serious food-agricultural crisis and showing its right solution.

Indeed, the Pyongyang symposium successfully concluded the debate of all items on its agenda amid the expectation of hundreds of millions of world people and showed the new way to tide over the worldwide food crisis and settle the food-agricultural problem.

Ryu Dong Chol

Innovations in Cement Production

The cement workers of Korea registered signal successes to bring about a great upswing in cement production.

Through the endeavours to meet the Party's demand for expediting the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, the Chonnaeri Cement Factory, a leading cement production base of Korea, has effected full application of a new calcining method in production.

As a result, the factory has reduced the fuel consumption norm by more than a half, while quadrupling the output per hour.

Scientists and technicians sent to the factory to introduce a new calcining method and workers of the factory reconditioned the existing main equipment on modern lines and, at the same time, replenished the factory with new equipment and solved many scientific and technical problems.

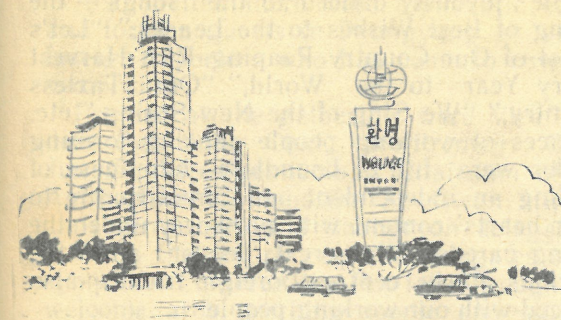
The introduction of a new calcining method will greatly help toward attaining ahead of the set time the target of 20 million tons of cement, one of the targets set for the end of the 1980's, with the existing material and technical foundations of the cement industry.

Meanwhile, the construction of a new cement factory which will produce cement by a new calcining method is nearing completion.

In 1970 Korea produced four million tons of cement, or 287 kilograms per capita.

In ten years after that, the cement production capacity of the country increased 2.2 times.

Today, Korea's cement industry not only meets with its own production the growing demand of the national economy for cement, but also exports it in large quantities.



Celebrations Overflowing with Feelings of Welcome, Friendship and Solidarity

The grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" was performed by 50,000 school children in Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium on the afternoon of August 30 in celebration of the Day of Non-Alignment.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il Sung was put up in the place of honour at the stadium.

Seen at the stadium were decorations with letters "Celebration" and "September 1 — Day of Non-Alignment" and bunting were fluttering.

The mass display was seen by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Chief Secretary So Yun Sok of the Pyongyang City Party Committee, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Gwan Hi, and officials concerned and working people in the city.

A delegation of Korean agricultural scientists in Japan headed by Sin Hui Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, also saw the display.

Invited there were delegations and delegations from different countries and international organizations participating in the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Foreign diplomatic envoys, foreign guests and foreign journalists staying in our country to cover the symposium were also invited there.

When the seers appeared on the stand, the

emblem of the symposium and the letters "Warm welcome to the delegates to the symposium!" were inscribed on the background in different languages.

The performers of the display, waving flowers to the playing of the "Song of Non-Alignment," warmly welcomed the delegates from non-aligned and other developing countries fighting to oppose all sorts of domination and subjugation and to build a new society and increase food and agricultural production under the banner of independence.

Children presented bouquets to heads of delegations and delegates and tied Juvenile Corps member's scarfs around their necks.

When the performers formed the letter "Welcome" on the stadium and a picture symbolic of the non-aligned movement and letters "Independence," "Friendship," "Peace," "The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era" and "Long live the non-aligned movement!" appeared on the background, the spectators burst into a warm applause.

Then the grand mass gymnastic display "Under the Banner of Independence" began.

With a grand epic picture the gymnastic display vividly showed the brilliant achievements made by our working people in the revolution and construction by vigorously marching along the road of independence under the intelligent guidance of our people's great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of our era, and their grand

struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It congratulated the symposium on its success, forming on the background pictures and slogans: "Let us hold high the banner of the non-aligned movement!" "Let us display the spirit of national and collective self-reliance!" "Let us establish a new international economic order!" and "Let us strengthen the friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned countries!" With dynamic movements it also showed our people's firm will and determination to promote the solidarity and cooperation with the newly-emerging countries and further strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

It won the high acclamation of the spectators for its high ideological and artistic value and gymnastic skill.

There was a soiree of Pyongyang working people on Kim Il Sung Square on August 31 in celebration of the successful symposium.

The square was crowded with working people in the capital who gathered with friendly sentiments towards the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries, hailing the success of the symposium which marked an important occasion in the solution of the food and agricultural problem.

Floating high above the square were balloons bearing the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Also seen there were balloons bearing a mark symbolic of the symposium and the letters "Let us strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries!" "Independence," "Friendship" and "Peace."

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Gwan Hi, and officials concerned and working people in the city.

Delegations and delegates of various countries and international organizations which had attended the symposium and diplomatic envoys and other foreign guests in Pyongyang were invited there.

Delegations of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were also invited there.

The soiree began with the chorus of the

"Song of General Kim Il Sung."

At the flood-lit spacious square working people joyously danced to the songs — the "Song of Best Wishes to the Leader," "Let's Boast of Our Country Reaping Rich Harvest Every Year to the World," "Our Taxless Country," "We Sing of the New Spring," etc.

Faces of working people dancing forming circles were full of boundless happiness of leading an independent and creative life to their hearts' content with no worry under the loving care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre. Foreign friends also danced with our working people.

The square was pervaded with the joy of having brought the symposium to a successful conclusion in the noble spirit of understanding, cooperation and solidarity and with a resolution to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the non-aligned and other developing countries.

When music playing and *pangchang* ended the square rang with loud cheers: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Also the crowds shouted the slogan: "Let us strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the non-aligned countries!" The soiree ended with the chorus of "Song of Non-Alignment."

A friendship gathering of Pyongyang citizens celebrating the Day of Non-Alignment was held on September 1 at the Taesongsan Pleasure Park.

The park was in a festive atmosphere. At its entrance stood a gorgeous flower arch inscribed with the letter "Welcome" and a mark symbolizing the non-aligned movement.

Soaring in front of the Nam Gate was a welcome tower decorated with bunting and the gate was ornamented with the letters "Non-Alignment — 1961-1981."

Floating high above the park were big balloons bearing the letters "Independence," "Friendship," "Peace," and "Let us strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries!"

From early morning working people and students in the city gathered at the fun fair.

They were happy to celebrate the Day of Non-Alignment together with foreign friends who had attended the agricultural symposium.

Delegations and delegates to the symposium from various countries and international

organizations were invited to the gathering.

Also invited there were diplomatic envoys and foreign guests in Pyongyang as well as foreign reporters who had come to cover the symposium.

Present at the gathering were Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission So Gwan Hi, officials concerned, and Chongryon delegations.

When the delegations and delegates to the symposium entered the fun fair through the welcome arch, working people and students warmly welcomed them, congratulating the successful symposium which greatly contributed to further strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of the developing countries and the non-aligned movement.

Artistes in the city gave a colourful performance in front of the Nam Gate. Before their performance Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a speech. He said:

Today is the historic day when the non-aligned movement, a mighty anti-imperialist independent force of our time, started 20 years ago, and it is also an international jubilee demonstrating the friendship and solidarity of the non-aligned countries.

We are very glad to have this gathering together with you many friends from all

continents to mark the first Day of Non-Alignment after its designation in an atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship. You have made a great contribution to the successful progress of the symposium and to further developing the friendly relations among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Through the gathering you will see the happy life our people enjoy under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and their warm friendly feeling towards you.

His speech was followed by art performance.

Artistes sang in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the "Song of Non-Alignment." Their programme included woman's folk song solo, man's solo, women's duet and other numbers and their performance won the high acclamation of the audience. Foreign friends also sang songs.

The head of the Costa Rican delegation recited a poem "Great Leader" highly praising the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the head of the Gambian delegation, a poem "Korea, a Land of Morning Calm."

After the performance working people and foreign friends joyfully spent the Day of Non-Alignment playing various sports games.

Nam Jong Guk

Pyongyang streets during the symposium



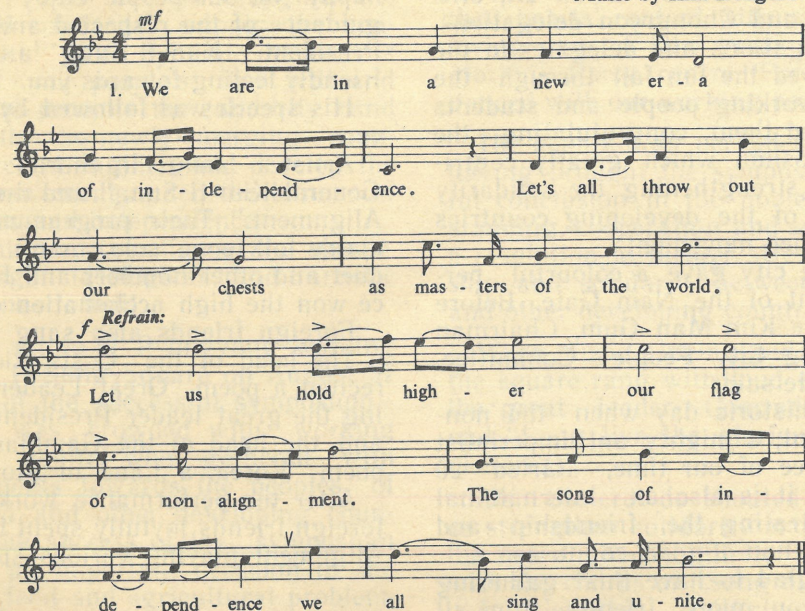


SONG OF NON-ALIGNMENT

Words by Sin Sun Hyon

Music by Kim Dong Su

alla marcia



1. We are in a new era
Of independence.
Let's all throw out our chests
As masters of the world.

Refrain: Let us hold higher our flag
Of non-alignment.
The song of independence
We all sing and unite.

2. We are scattered far and wide
Across seas and continents.
Let's all help and lead each other
To build a new world.

Refrain

3. We are rich in resources
And our might is great.
Let's all make a new good world
Free of domination.

Refrain



Pyongyang Celebrates Day of Non-Alignment

A grand Pyongyang meeting celebrating the Day of Non-Alignment was held at the February 8 House of Culture on August 31.

A portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people President Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

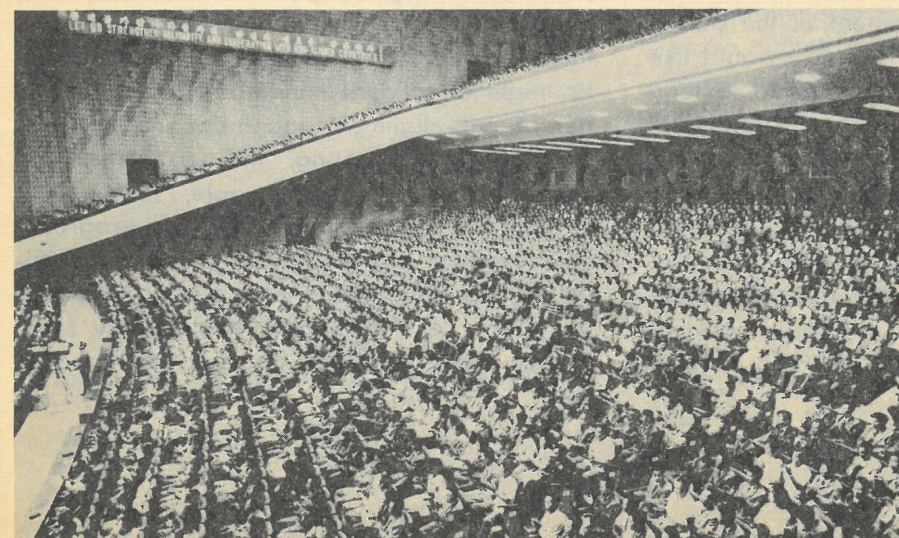
Seen at the meeting hall were slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" Also seen there were slogans: "Let's strengthen solidarity and cooperation with non-aligned countries!" "Let's wage an active struggle for the expansion and development of the non-aligned movement under the uplifted banner of independence!"

The meeting was attended by Pak Sung Chul, WPK CC Politbureau Member and Vice-President of the DPRK; Kye Ung Tae, WPK CC Politbureau Member and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Ho Dam, WPK CC Politbureau Alternate Member, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Jun Gi, WPK CC Politbureau Alternate Member and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; So Gwan Hi, WPK CC Member, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission; Kim Gyong Ryon, WPK CC Member and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

The delegation of the Korean agricultural scientists in Japan headed by Sin Hui Gu, Vice-Chairman of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, and other delegations of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were present on invitation. Also invited to the meeting were delegations and delegates of various countries and international organizations who had attended the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production and diplomatic representatives and foreign guests in our country.

The meeting opened with the playing of "Song of Non-Alignment." Ho Dam, WPK CC Politbureau Alternate Member, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, made a report at the meeting.

The meeting hall was full of a revolutionary zeal to closely unite politically and strengthen economic and technical cooperation with the non-aligned countries, holding higher the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, a powerful revolutionary force of our era, and to mightily promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.



Attendants of the
Pyongyang meeting
in celebration of the
Day of Non-Align-
ment



The Non-Aligned Movement, A Mighty Revolutionary Force, Will Fulfil with Credit Its Lofty Mission Charged by the Times

Report of Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Politbureau
of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party
of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration
Council and Foreign Minister, at the Pyongyang
Meeting in Celebration of the
Day of Non-Alignment (Gist)

Today we are celebrating the Day of Non-Alignment, an international holiday of the non-aligned movement, against a background of the intensifying struggle of the world's people opposing imperialism and for independence.

It gives us great pleasure that today we celebrate this memorable holiday together with the delegates from many countries to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production which has successfully completed its work.

Entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to avail myself of this occasion to extend warm international solidarity and congratulations to the people of all non-aligned countries and the world progressive people who are fighting to build a new world, independent and peaceful.

Twenty years have passed since the non-aligned movement took its place on the international arena to start its historic onward march.

The First Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries was held on September 1, 1961, in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, with the participation of representatives from 25 countries supporting independence.

The Foreign Ministers Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi last February set September 1, when the First Summit Conference opened, as the Day of Non-Alignment and decided to celebrate this historic day every year in all non-aligned countries and the United Nations.

The non-aligned countries will prove, through this day, the validity and vitality of the policy of non-alignment and demonstrate its might of solidarity under the uplifted banner of non-alignment and independence.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said:

"The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement opposed to any form of domination and subjugation and supporting independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism."

The non-aligned movement which started its first onward march with 25 independent and sovereign states as its members has grown into a mighty and organized political force which has now 95 member countries in its rank.

The movement, as a mighty anti-war, peace force, has made a decisive contribution to preventing the aggravation of international tension created by conflicts among the great powers and their policy of alignment, and preserving world peace and security.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist force and has dealt telling blows to the imperialist colonial system and dynamically accelerated the process of its disintegration.

The non-aligned movement has also played a great role in giving impetus to the struggle of the peoples of the developing countries for economic emancipation, which has brought about a new upsurge in the anti-colonialist struggle.

All the events that have taken place during the past two decades in the development of the world revolution and the international life have illustrated that the growth and strengthening of the non-aligned movement has brought about a change in the fundamental matters decisive of the destiny of mankind and that the non-aligned movement, an independent political force, has a great vitality.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a dignified member nation of the non-aligned movement, has regarded it as an important principle in its external policy to support this movement consistently and consolidate and develop it.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has paid deep attention to this movement from the first day when it appeared on the stage of history and, on the basis of his scientific analysis of its position and role in the development of human history, clarified its

essence and historical mission, principles and ways for its strengthening and development.

He has rounded his thought and theory on the non-aligned movement into a scientifically-substantiated complete system basing himself on the immortal Juche idea. These outstanding thought and theory constitute the cornerstone of our Party's external policy and the invincible militant banner that leads the activities of the Government of our Republic for the strengthening and development of the movement along the road to victory.

Our Republic which strictly adheres to the independent external policies under the banner of Juche idea became a member state of the non-aligned movement in 1975 with the unanimous approval of all its member states.

Since its admission, the Government of our Republic, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, has been exerting all its efforts for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement in keeping with the demand of our epoch and always conducting dynamic activities with a view to tiding over the difficulties in the way of the movement created by the subversive and plot-breeding activities of the imperialist dominationist forces.

The prudent policies set forth by the great leader for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and the strenuous efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enlisted full support and sympathy of all the non-aligned countries and made a great contribution to defending the principle of the non-aligned movement and consolidating its unity and cohesion and to developing this movement in scope.

Due to the complicated and tense international situation today in which the danger of a new world war is ever growing, the non-aligned movement is confronted with still heavier tasks.

On the international area today the peo-

ple's revolutionary struggle for independence against imperialism is mounting as the days go by, while the great powers are intensifying their aggressive acts and scramble to maintain and expand their supremacy as never before.

Today there is an increasing danger of a new world war breaking out because of the scramble among the dominating forces to subjugate the newly independent countries again and take hold of the major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Today it is the most important duty for all the peace-loving people of the world to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world."

We must, first of all, fight resolutely to check and frustrate the ever-intensified imperialists' machinations of aggression and war, stop their arms build-up and arms race and realize complete disarmament.

All the military blocs should be dissolved, aggressive military bases in other countries be abolished, aggression troops be withdrawn, and nuclear-free and peace zones be created in various parts of the world and expanded steadily.

The Government of our Republic considers the presence of aggressive military bases and troops in other countries to be an infringement upon their national sovereignty and a violation of their territorial integrity. It maintains that all foreign military bases in different areas of the world including south Korea be removed and the aggressive troops withdrawn unconditionally and strives to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone.

What is most important in successfully accomplishing the sacred cause of opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and war and maintaining and consolidating peace is

to expand and develop the non-aligned movement more vigorously.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement, all its member nations should maintain independence and strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement—**independence, sovereignty and neutrality**—by which they do not align themselves with any bloc.

The non-aligned countries should more strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement as an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and in any circumstances not fall after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement.

The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect one another, strengthen solidarity and cooperation and refrain from resorting to arms to solve disputes among the member nations.

The non-aligned countries should not only achieve strong political unity and give active support to each other but also closely cooperate in economic and technological spheres.

On the basis of the successes already achieved in their struggle to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one, the non-aligned countries should impel forward this struggle and in the international political relations, too, fight on vigorously to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers.

Today south Korea is one of the world's most dangerous hot-beds of war.

The situation ever grows tense and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment on the Korean peninsula owing to the "two Koreas" plot and new war plots of the imperialists who attempt to perpetuate Korea's division and take hold of south Korea as their eternal colonial military base, and their stooges.

From its consistent peace-loving policy the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far made its every sincere effort to achieve national reunification by peaceful means at any cost.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the proposal of setting up the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, as a new epochal proposal for national reunification, at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year.

The proposal of reunifying the country by way of founding a confederal republic on condition that the north and the south of Korea recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems is a solely rational, fair and reasonable one which pays due regard not only to the actual situation of our country, the surrounding circumstances and the interests and aspirations of the entire Korean people but also the interests of the countries concerned.

This proposal envisages the unified Korea to be a neutral country that does not align itself with any political or military alliance nor with any bloc. Therefore, we can say with certainty that this fully tallies with the ideas and principles of the non-aligned movement and is a splendid peaceful initiative acceptable to anyone.

We hold that the US authorities, if they are even a bit interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean question, should reflect seriously on it, come out to the Korea-US talks as soon as possible in response to our just proposal to hold a talk on replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt measures to withdraw their troops from south Korea at the earliest possible date.

We maintain that the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be realized as soon as possible by eliminating the military fascist rule of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, democratizing the south Korean society and by removing the tensions and danger of war in south Korea.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, deep thanks to the governments and peoples of all non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving peoples the world over for their active support to our people's cause of national reunification.

The non-aligned movement which has grown and strengthened into a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times over the past 20 years will, in the future, too, as an organized and united mighty revolutionary force, overcome all hues of difficulties and ordeals in the way of its advancement, continue its triumphant march and surely fulfill with credit its lofty mission assumed before the times.

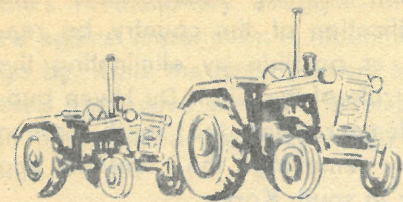
Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, our people will hold fast to the principle and ideal of the non-aligned movement as its dignified member nation and make positive contributions to the sacred common cause of mankind to build a new, independent and peaceful world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

Long live the non-aligned movement, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times!

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

A Plant with Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance



I had an opportunity to visit the big Kum-song Tractor Plant together with delegates of many countries to the recent Pyongyang Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

The plant was beautifully bedecked.

The leading officials and workers of the plant warmly received the delegates with friendly feelings.

Green trees, flower gardens, straight paved areaways and big plant buildings were attractive and impressive.

Different types of tractors were rolling off the assembly line when we entered the compound, which gladdened the eyes of the visitors.

The delegates inspected the processing machines and production processes with deep interest. They all marveled at the fact that highly-efficient special machines there had all been made at our machine factories.

After inspecting the bed processing line of tractor "Chollima" the head of the Gambian delegation said:

"Korea is a rich and strong country which produces everything necessary with its own raw materials and resources. This plant inspires us with a new determination to exploit our resources and develop our country."

A reporter of the Japanese "Mainichi

Shimbun" who had been to this plant over 10 years ago was surprised at the fact that the plant had become incomparably larger and much more highly automated than at the time.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must ensure that tractors and other modern farm machines are produced in greater number and supplied for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture so that at least 10 to 12 tractors will be allotted to every 100 chongbo of cultivated land in our country."

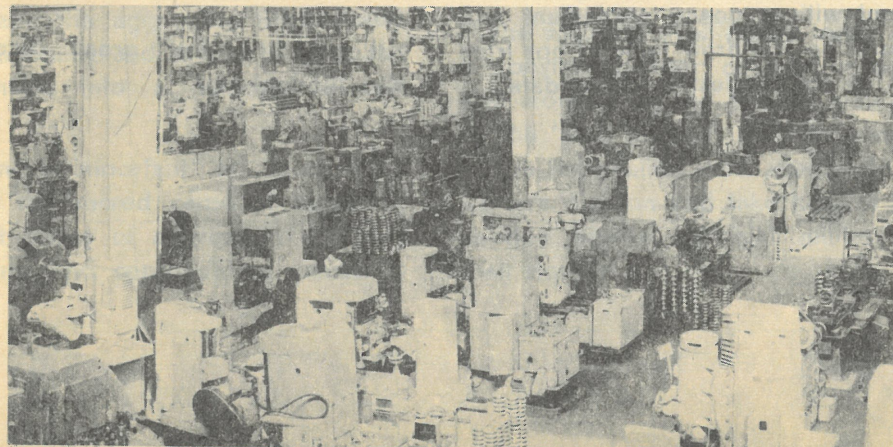
The delegates showed deep interest in brilliant results attained by our people in farm mechanization in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and in its bright prospect.

When the vice-manager of the plant said that workers of this plant had made tractor without a design, the head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen remarked: "This is a plant with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries must have such a revolutionary spirit. We will display it like Korean brothers."

The delegates stunted no praise for keeping the plant neat and clean.

A member of the delegation of the Republic of Ghana spoke about his impressions:

"First, the plant is very neat and clean and



ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Ever-Prospering Chongsan-ri

Chongsan-ri lies at the foot of hills, 20 km southwest of Pyongyang. It is a historic village where the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method was created and fully displays its vitality.

We visited the village along with delegates to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in our country late in August.

The village was picturesque—two- or three-storeyed modern dwellings, welfare service establishments, senior middle school and higher farm-machine school, nursery and kindergarten, the grand house of culture and ri people's hospital, orderly fields in front of the village, the fertile Chongsan plain yielding good crops every year, etc. It was like a town.

Officials of the village warmly received the foreign guests and guided them to the monument to Chongsan-ri erected on a hillock in the middle of the village to commemorate the fatherly leader's great favour.

We read the inscription on the monument

in good order. Second, every labour safety device is provided and employees work joyfully. Third, all workers are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and zealous."

The delegate of the Republic of Maldives said that he saw such a fine factory as this plant for the first time though he had seen factories in many countries and stressed that it was a result of the great leader's wise guidance.

There were hundreds of tractors standing in rows at the shipping place. Some delegates were on the driver's seats of tractor "Chollima" and others were hearing the explanation of tractor "Pungnyon".

We walked up to a slowly moving tractor. Its driver was talking with delegates.

Some delegates wished to meet and talk

and inspected the hall for the display of materials concerning the on-the-spot guidance of Chongsan-ri.

One unforgettable snowy early February morning in 1960 the great leader came to the village. Staying here for 15 days, he had a full understanding of the work of the village and the county and strove to improve the work method to suit the new circumstance, sitting knee to knee with villagers. In the course, he created a thought and method of mass leadership by applying our Party's traditional revolutionary mass line to the new reality of socialist construction. And he spread it throughout the country and brought about a great upswing in socialist construction.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical revolution in the countryside must be powerfully accelerated to further consolidate the successes in the irrigation and electrification of agriculture, quickly complete chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization, so that agriculture is industrialized and

with the officials concerned or asked for technical guide hearing the explanation of the tractor's performance.

After inspection the delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa said in an excited tone that Korea's great success and progress were due to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, envying the Korean people enjoying his leadership.

In the faces of the delegates I could read their firm determination to develop agriculture by making the best of their human, material and technical resources and exchange experience and closely cooperate with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance.

modernized."

Chongsan-ri is now leading the country in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, and its people enjoy an affluent and cultured life to their hearts' content in a paradise.

Hearing the explanation of a village official, foreign guests were very glad to see Chongsan-ri which has turned into a modern socialist village good to live in under the wise guidance of the great leader and expressed their deep impressions.

Delegate of the Republic of Ecuador said that he was very happy to visit the Chongsan Cooperative Farm vividly showing the development of Korean agriculture, and went on:

Scores of on-the-spot guidances of President Kim Il Sung and the looks of the farm convincingly showed us that a great leadership produces a great result.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Bolivia, Minister of Peasant Affairs and Agro-Livestock, said that he was deeply impressed by the farm village and learned good experience in the management of the farm.

A member of this delegation said that President Kim Il Sung energetically guided the people to mightily promote the irrigation, mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and set a fine example to other countries.

Delegate of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage noted:

There is no such developing country as Korea in the level of mechanization and development.

Korea is a model of the developing countries in the world.

The foreign guests envied the farmers living a cultured and abundant life in modern dwellings.

Chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations said:

There is no gap between town and country in Korea. All villages in Korea are as rich as Chongsan-ri.

As the farmers need not worry about food, clothing and shelter, they never think of leaving the countryside.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Zaire, Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Rural Development, said that the President of Zaire often speaks about the achievements made in Korean agriculture, and continued:

We saw children growing up happily in the farm kindergarten and nursery.

Farmers are leading a cultured life to their hearts' content, singing and dancing.

Head of the delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries, remarked after looking round the village and the Chongsan plain waving with rich crops with an admiring eye:

We learned well that all the successes gained in Korean agriculture are due to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and to the Juche farming method created by the President.

We will introduce successes and experience gained in Korea in our agriculture to bring about such development.

The faces of foreign guests were full of a firm determination to tide over the food-agricultural crisis in the developing countries and attain self-sufficiency in food on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance under the banner of independence.

Chae Jong Sok



Korea As I Saw

—From Impressions of Foreign Delegates to Pyongyang Agricultural Symposium—

President Kim Il Sung Has Made Korean People a Dignified and Proud People



President Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and theoretician and a great master in the art of leadership. He has rendered immortal services to the revolution and construction.

He is a real father of the people who has a popular character.

A leader plays a big role in the building of a new society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has made the Korean people a dignified and proud people.

Not only the Korean people but also the world's people boundlessly respect him and look up to him as the great leader of the world revolution.

It is the happiness of all mankind to have President Kim Il Sung as the great leader.

We visited Mangyongdae, his birthplace.

It was beautiful. The native house where President Kim Il Sung was born was embosomed among green trees.

It was an ordinary straw-thatched house. He had been born and spent his childhood in the house when Korea was under Japanese imperialist occupation.

In his early age he left Mangyongdae with a great ambition of national liberation.

Back home in triumph after national liberation he spent busy days guiding the building of a new country.

Only after he made his first public address to the entire Korean people he visited Mangyongdae and had moving reunion with his grandparents.

Today Mangyongdae is called the cradle of happiness for the Korean people and a symbol of indomitable spirit.

We inspected the Korean Revolution Museum and knew better about the painstaking efforts and feats of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who liberated his country and has been dedicating himself to the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people.

Inspecting many places, we were most deeply impressed by the fact that there is no place in Korea which did not receive the great leader President Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance.

He calls at factories and farms, sits knee to knee with workers and peasants without ceremony, discusses small and big affairs with them and teaches them how to solve them.

All successes gained in Korea are associated with the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and so the Korean people boundlessly respect him.

We were also deeply impressed by the fact that everyone in Korea is provided with job and lives a happy life in good health, getting free medical care and free education.

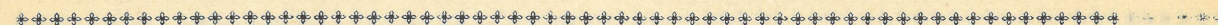
We visited a school where sons and daughters of workers and peasants were getting free education.

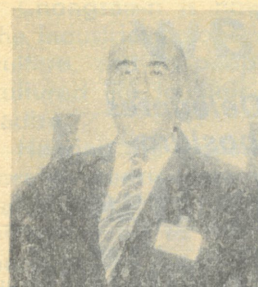
We saw afterschool activities of school children.

They sang and danced for us. We were surprised at their wonderful art skill and talents.

Especially, the mass gymnastic display performed by Pyongyang school children was the best in the world.

Looking round many places including cooperative farms, reservoirs and agricultural





Great Leadership Brings Great Fruit

I have been deeply impressed by the fact that His Excellency President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet in honour of the delegates from many countries to the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Food and Agricultural Production and made an important speech there.

In the speech the President clearly indicated the guiding principle to be followed by these countries in agricultural development.

I thank him deeply for this.

The Korean people have made a spectacular success in agricultural development under the wise guidance of the President.

The Chongsan Cooperative Farm which I visited was an example of Korea's success in farming. Inspecting the farm which has changed its looks under the care of the President who gave on-the-spot guidance dozens of times there, I've seen that great leadership brings a great fruit.

I have also been struck by the beauty of Pyongyang, the capital of Korea.

It is a city with many green parks, straight and broad avenues and modern tall build-

college, we saw that Korea is highly developed in irrigation and its mechanization and chemicalization are at a high level.

We looked round Lake Unpa built under the able leadership of President Kim Il Sung. It was very big.

It is one of the largest man-made lakes in the DPRK, which brings vast areas under irrigation.

We saw many developed irrigation resources and fine irrigation facilities everywhere in the countryside.

We visited the Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon and looked round the fields which

ings. Being unpolluted is its unique feature.

The well-appointed Changgwangwon Health Complex is the result of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's concern for people's health.

I feel a great envy for Korean people living in this fine city under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who have made really great achievements.

I wish them good health and a long life in their guidance to achieve earlier the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause in this great country.

I wish the peaceful reunification of Korea will be achieved in the interests of its people.

Lastly I warmly thank the Korean people for their invariable staunch support to our struggle to defend the 200 mile territorial water claim.

*Gonzalo Paredes, Delegate
of the Republic of Ecuador*

yielded bumper crops. The farmers were doing their work easily and efficiently with farm machines including tractors.

All farms we visited were doing their work with modern farm machines.

Through our visit to Korea we learned clearly that Korea wisely led by President Kim Il Sung is a prosperous land, a land which has completely succeeded in the agricultural problem.

*R. M. Acharya, Deputy Director General,
Indian Council of Agricultural Research*



We Will Learn from Success and Experience in Applying Juche Farming Method

Our agricultural delegation arrived on August 23 in Pyongyang, the beautiful capital of Korea, amidst the warm welcome of its people.

Their warm welcome and hospitality accorded us left a great impression on us.

We knew about the history of their struggle through books, papers, magazines and films. But our visit enabled us to see the realities of this country with our own eyes and learn much from them.

We visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the Pyongyang Tractor and Automobile Accessories Factory, stock farms and other places, and could see the admirable results which the Korean people had gained by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line and instructions of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, firmly rallied around him.

Our impression of historic Mangyongdae where President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood was indelible.

He, born into a revolutionary family, had embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years taking over his father's will and rallied his comrades into an organization to stage a revolutionary struggle. Such an instance of activity is quite rare. For he had done such a great thing at a tender age, at which ordinary people are still immature in character and intelligence.

Inspecting the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum we knew that the family of President Kim Il Sung is a prominent one who had fought for freedom and welfare of the people, through generations.

It is very significant that the international symposium on agriculture was convened in Pyongyang which bears witness to such noble traditions of struggle and where the great leader is.

Our greatest desire, when coming to your country, was to meet the great leader

President Kim Il Sung, yet we were afraid we would not be able to have a chance to meet him as he was so busy.

But he took time to meet delegates to the symposium. He even arranged a banquet and made an inspiring speech. His speech will serve as a vital guideline directing the non-aligned movement and showing ways and means of settling the food and agricultural problem in the third world countries by their own efforts. We think his speech high valuable.

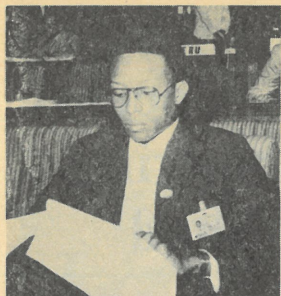
He is modest, benevolent and simple—a great man of the world. The President always puts trust in people and devotes all his life to their welfare and prosperity. A great leader like him is hard to find in the world history. That is why the Korean people believe in their leader alone and entrust their destiny wholly to him, fighting devotedly to carry out his line and policies.

Looking round the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and other villages we saw and felt lots of things and learnt from their experience.

They are raising bumper crops every year in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, overcoming the effects of the cold front and unfavourable natural and climatic conditions, although they had a limited arable land. Electricity has gone into every village and hard work is done with the help of machines and chemicals.

Farming is done by the Juche method in conformity with the climatic and soil conditions and biological features of crops, namely, to suit the actual conditions in the country. The achievements of Korean agriculture are a great fruit of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and of the Juche farming method established by the President.

When we return home, we will strive to emulate Korea, by applying its success and



I Have Found Source of Hope

Our visit to Korea was very useful. We could see and learn much from the brilliant successes and experience gained by the Korean people under the intelligent guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

I am going to touch on animal husbandry I saw only briefly here.

The Sariwon Pig Plant was really wonderful. It was "really excellent" in my eye as a specialist in stockbreeding.

First its technical equipment was modern. It had a hall for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge which gives knowledge of livestock raising to workers.

Anti-epidemic measures, vital to stockbreeding, were thorough.

The Sariwon Poultry Plant was also wonderfully fine. This plant was wonderful in every respect—technical equipment, sanitary and anti-epidemic measures, management and productivity.

I found the source of hope in these plants. Of course I was not a complete stranger to Korea. During my stay I saw the amazing progress of Korea more clearly. I am very happy to learn what we should do through

experience.

The Pyongyang Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production made a successful conclusion after discussing the agenda submitted before it.

We are convinced that the symposium will go a long way towards promoting cooperation and interchange in agriculture of the third world countries and increasing the friendship and solidarity of the developing countries.

I think that the attendants of other countries, too, have seen clearly the successes of the Korean people and will apply Korea's experience for prosperity of their countries.

the Korean reality.

Our country produces two eggs a year per head of the population. But I heard that everyone has one egg every day in Korea. This made me think much. Here in Korea I learned its secret.

President Kim Il Sung is the wise leader of the Korean people.

I would like to say something about the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm.

Per-hectare maize output is only one ton or so in our country. But that of the cooperative farm is 8.5 tons. I had been thinking of how to increase per-hectare maize output. The farm provided me with its key. So to speak, Korea taught me a new farming method.

The Juche farming method created by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung has brought about good results at all Korean farms.

It is a priceless treasure all non-aligned and developing countries should apply.

Antonio Mandinga, Director General of the Ministry of Rural Development of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

It can be said that the Symposium has formed a united front of the peoples of the third world, non-aligned and developing countries who are struggling for national independence and freedom against the exploitation of man by man, imperialist domination and interference and neo-colonialism.

In the future we will work to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Korean people and learn from the great successes and experience gained by them in applying the Juche farming method.

Emiliano Buale Borico, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Pyongyang Agricultural Symposium, Historic International Meeting

The Pyongyang agricultural symposium was a significant international meeting which greatly contributed to overcoming the serious food crisis of the non-aligned and developing countries and attaining national and collective self-sufficiency in food, strengthening solidarity and cooperation among these countries and further expanding the non-aligned movement.

It clarified the direction of agricultural development in the non-aligned and developing countries and the principles and tasks of these countries for the attainment of the goal.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The non-aligned and developing countries should set agriculture as an important question in building a new society and work hard to develop an independent agriculture and increase farm production, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance."

In spite of their efforts in recent years, the food-agricultural situation of the non-aligned and developing countries did not improve but worsened.

The imperialists are using food as a political and economic lever for their control of and interference in the developing countries, taking advantage of the latter's economic crisis.

Therefore, the correct solution of the food problem is a vital problem concerning the destiny of the developing nations and the fate of the non-aligned movement.

The symposium indicated the right way to ride out the current difficult food-agricul-

tural situation and settle the food problem in the non-aligned and developing countries.

It showed that national states can successfully solve the food-agricultural problem if they shape their agricultural policy so as to attain food self-sufficiency and properly organize and mobilize their peoples and resources on the principle of self-reliance.

National and collective self-reliance is the key for the final solution of the food-agricultural problem.

The Pyongyang symposium and declaration put forward the slogan of individual and collective self-reliance and showed the firm resolution of the non-aligned and developing countries to settle the food-agricultural problem without fail, bring about the welfare of peoples and national prosperity and firmly defend their political independence and sovereignty.

The Pyongyang symposium adopted measures to develop cooperation and exchange and strengthen solidarity on the principle of unity, solidarity and mutual benefit and assistance in order to counter the ever-intensifying political and economic pressure of the imperialists, thereby making a great contribution to achieving the collective progress of these countries and strengthening the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned and developing countries can decisively increase food-agricultural production by more effectively using their potentialities if they develop economic and technical cooperation and exchange in food-agricultural production on the principle of collective self-reliance.

Strengthened cooperation among these countries is a link in the whole chain of the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

The symposium appealed to the developing countries to strictly observe the principle of self-reliance and conduct brisk exchange and closely cooperate with each other, offering whatever they have—techniques, natural resources and funds. Thus it laid the groundwork for active cooperation and exchange by defining their order of priority, principles and methods.

If the non-aligned and developing countries develop sincere and unselfish cooperation with no strings attached on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, they can attain economic progress and food self-sufficiency.

The symposium adopted a common strategy of struggle to frustrate the imperialists' moves to maintain the old international food order by using food as a lever for political pressure on the developing countries and establish a new just one.

Only when the non-aligned and developing countries attain food self-sufficiency and raise their position and increase their might in the world agriculture they can establish a new international food-agricultural order.

Participants in the symposium stressed that in order to establish a new international economic order at an early date the non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen their unity and solidarity and collective countervailing and bargaining abilities, take a common position and achieve complete unity at international meetings and negotiations. This was an expression of the resolution of these countries' peoples.

The historic Pyongyang agricultural symposium served the non-aligned and developing countries as an important occasion to share fine successes and experience gained

in their efforts for increased food-agricultural production and mightily promote agricultural development in these countries; it greatly contributed to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the new-emerging countries and expanding the non-aligned movement.

According to the orientation discussed at the symposium and clarified in the Pyongyang declaration the Korean people will further strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the non-aligned and developing countries in order to successfully solve the food-agricultural problem in these countries and conscientiously fulfil their responsibility and duty in this field.

The Pyongyang agricultural symposium convincingly demonstrated the correctness of our Party policy for national reunification formulated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and showed that international support for the Korean people's just cause is increasing daily.

The Korean people express deep gratitude to the attendants of the symposium who fully supported our new proposal for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and manifested strong solidarity with our revolutionary struggle and to the countries which sent the delegations to the symposium and are firmly confident that these countries will actively support their just cause.

Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of our Party's foreign policy.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity and cooperation with all non-aligned and developing countries and further strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Hong Hyon Il

A GREAT MAN



A Cart Is Rescued

One day in late October, 1953 when the war had just ended, the great leader General Kim Il Sung, who was on a guidance tour in Hamhung and Hungnam of South Hamgyong Province, went to Sangjung Plain in Hamju County beyond the Songchon River at dawn.

Everything was covered in frost and the air was chilly.

He got out of the car and took in the view of the whole vast plain. Since it was harvest time here and there peasants were loading ox-carts with rice. They were working hard. The landscape was as pretty as a picture.

Presently he saw a peasant loading rice on a cart harnessed to a small ox and trudged along towards it. The man's name was Hong and he lived in Sangjung-ri. When the General got there, the peasant had finished loading and was stretching himself on the cart.

He was taken completely by surprise and made a bow standing up on the cart and said: "How kind of you, dear leader, to come down here!"

Offering him a cigarette out of his case, the General put it in his hand, when he got down from the cart as if he had just come to his senses.

He said no thank you, but the General urged him to have a smoke, even lighting a match for him.

Then he asked, looking at the calf.

"Why do you work a calf like this?"

The calf had little pointed horns, just over an inch long.

The peasant replied that he was using it because there was no ox and it was better than an A-frame carrier.

The General asked a lot of questions about their work before they parted.

After a while the peasant, too, drove off with the calf. Soon the cart stopped, because the field was muddy. The calf pulled with all its might but couldn't budge the cart. The peasant worried that the General might see this. But it was unavoidable.

The General was already coming closer to the cart. But when the peasant whipped the calf, the cart shook but wouldn't budge.

The General hurried forward and put his shoulder under the cart.

At this unexpected scene, the peasant said a single word, "Leader!"

"Please drive the calf. You must press the yoke hard."

Great beads of sweat stood on the General's forehead as he heaved at the cart, and his shoes sank in the mud.

"Leader! Your shoes...." The peasant was so embarrassed that he could not finish his words.

But the General only said:

"Frankly, your shoes are worse than mine."

Rational Material-Supply and Welfare-Service Systems

One of the main contents of the Taeon work system is that the higher levels responsibly supply the lower levels with materials needed for production.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The higher levels should responsibly supply the lower levels with materials. If the producers rush about trying to get materials with memos, the factories cannot fulfil their plans properly...."**

The supply agencies should responsibly carry materials to production sites."

Industrial production is a process of consumption of means of production. A smooth supply of machines, equipment and raw and other materials makes it possible to normalize production, effectively use social labour and rapidly develop the economy.

It is needed especially because raw and other materials are completely consumed in one production cycle.

As the economy grows in scale in socialist society the production and consumption ties between different branches of the national economy and between factories and enterprises get closer and complexer. So it is not so easy to smoothly supply different kinds of raw and other materials according to production plans.

In the past we failed to do so.

Ministries and management bureaus did not

guide practically different branches of the national economy to fulfil their responsibility but only issued memos of material supply to factories and enterprises according to material supply plans made by the State Planning Committee in many cases.

Such practice was found at factories, too.

With penetrating insight the great leader saw this practice in material supply and established the Taeon work system to radically improve the material supply.

Under the Taeon work system the higher levels and superiors organizing and directing production assume the full responsibility for supplying the lower levels with all materials needed for production. Under this new material supply system ministries and management bureaus in charge of directing different economic branches supply materials to factories and enterprises through material supply agencies. The materials supplied to factories and enterprises are carried to the machines through the material supply sections and warehouses of factories and enterprises.

This material supply system renders it possible to enhance the function of the state economic guidance organs, strengthen the centralized guidance of the state in material supply, properly supply materials to factories and enterprises according to plans and get

the superiors to help the inferiors and ensure proper cooperation in production among different sections, factories and enterprises.

The new material supply system also eliminated the practice of many people rushing about to get materials and enabled us to save social labour and made producers concentrate all their efforts on production.

This new system enabled factories and enterprises to make a proper use of the commercial form of selling and buying materials through the material supply agencies and thus made it possible to strengthen control over the use of materials. A proper use of the commercial form makes enterprises not buy more materials than needed, though they are envisaged in material supply plans, because of their prices, but economize in the bought materials to the maximum and strive to produce much more with them.

The new material supply system is the best one which renders it possible to eliminate thoroughly the bureaucratic method and carry through the mass line in direction of the economy and run the economy scientifically and rationally.

Welfare service for the working people is a very important work and the economic functionaries and factory management personnel should always pay deep attention to it.

Only when the factory renders good welfare service to workers so that the benefit of the Party and state can reach them promptly and they can be provided with all conditions for eating well and having a good rest they work to the best of their ability and talents for the sake of society and collective and bring into full play their enthusiasm and creative initiative in production.

In past, however, some economic functionaries did not know well about the importance of welfare service and failed to do this work well.

The Taeon work system eliminated such practice and showed the way to improve radically welfare service.

Under the new welfare service system an office of deputy manager of the factory for welfare service was newly established and under his guidance accounting and planning section, food section, sidedish supply section, labour protection goods supply section, housing section, amenities section and other sections responsibly look after the life of the workers.

Under the new welfare service system a workers' district welfare service committee was newly organized, which controls shops and procurement agencies, public health institutions, welfare-service establishments and amenities, building and facility repair stations, agricultural and livestock farms and responsibly looks after the life of the population in the district.

As seen in our explanation given hitherto in our magazine, the Taeon work system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung thoroughly embodies our Party's mass line based on the Juche idea in economic management, and thus brings into full play the advantage of the socialist system under which the producers work, closely cooperating with each other in unity and displaying creative initiative. It also enables us to manage the economy most scientifically and rationally.

The all-round establishment of the Taeon work system did away with the survivals of capitalistic economic management once and for all and brought about a revolutionary turn in economic management and mightily promoted socialist economic construction by giving full play to the political zeal and creative initiative of the working people.

Kim Ju Man

"Deeply aware of your duty as peasants responsible for the nation's granary, you should make every effort to increase food production."

KIM IL SUNG

Ponghwa-ri Gets Urbanized

In October, one year ago, the historic Sixth Congress of our Party had been held. The autumn season presents everywhere a



A three-revolution team member teaching the farming method of Juche

scene of golden fields with bumper crops, the result of the peasants' loyalty to the mother Party.

A good crop has been raised on the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm, Hongwon County, South Hamgyong Province, facing the beautiful East Sea of Korea.

The farmers here gather in a rich harvest every year and feel boundless happiness and pride in enjoying the guidance of the great leader.

For them, March 24, 1957 is unforgettable. That day the fatherly leader whom they had yearned for, awake or asleep, visited the village exposed to the rough sea.

The day was wet, raining from the morning. But he went to a rice-seedling bed and pulled

Part of Ponghwa-ri

strong seedlings. Looking at their robustness, he was highly happy and said that they were the fruit of the Juche farming method. The farmers' hearts became full of emotion.

The fatherly leader, drawing lines on the wet ground, kindly taught them how to do rice farming, plant the orchard and raise stock.

Even a stream of this village and a terraced patch of apple orchard are inseparable from the great leader's concern which will be retold through generations.

Because of his great love, the village has yielded a bumper crop every year and become a land of bliss.

In old days the peasants had suffered in drudgery. They had pulled ploughs strapped to their shoulders as they had no draft animals, and weeded with hoes. But now ploughing is done with machines and weeding by chemicals.

Farm output has grown steadily. The output of grain doubled that of the year when the great leader had given on-the-spot guidance, that of meat trebled over the same

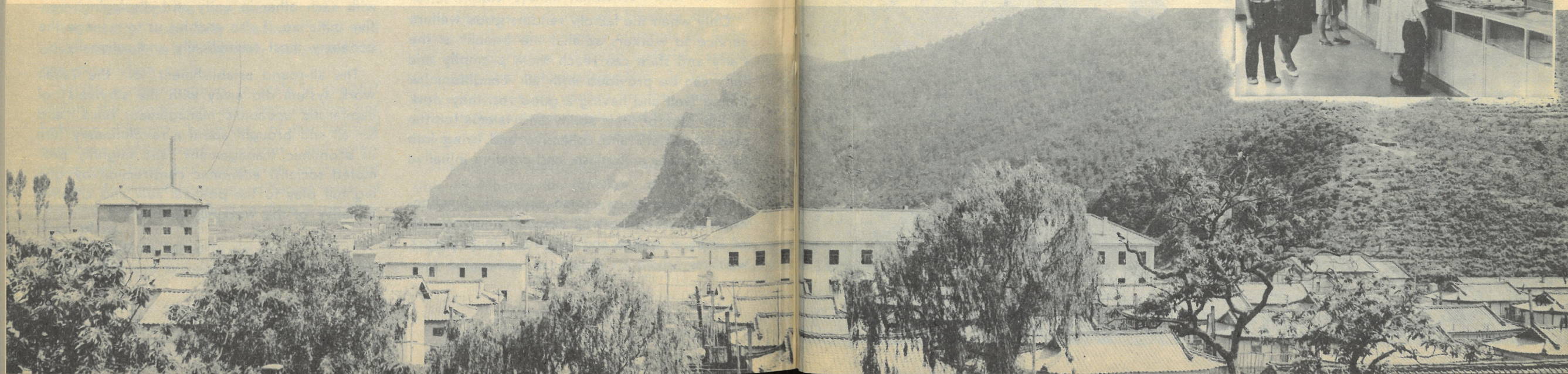
The shop is always crowded with customers



Senior middle school pupils full of hope



Mother and children are healthy and a smile plays on the doctor's lips



year, and the harvest of fruit increased six-fold.

The Ponghwa village is on a par with town. Multi-storeyed and other modern houses have been built on the sunny sites, and cultural and welfare-service establishments provide every convenience for the farmers.

There had been not a school but now in a senior middle school and two other schools, children of the farmers are learning to their hearts' content under the benefit of the universal 11-year compulsory education.

The farm has over 150 engineers and assistant engineers who play a big role in applying the Juche farming method in work-

teams and sub-workteams.

They are also enjoying free medical care, singing of longevity in this paradise fine to live and work in.

According to the director of the people's hospital, the farmers of the village are all healthy, so none of them have been hospitalized for these years. The hospital staff are now mainly concerned to make various tonics for them, and four hectares of land are devoted to medicinal herbs.

Pak Maeng Sop, Chairman of the Co-operative Farm Management Board, says:

"The fatherly leader's on-the-spot guidance and vital teachings on our farm have



Agitation is vigorously conducted to encourage farmers to good results in their work



Sweet rain comes to vegetable fields

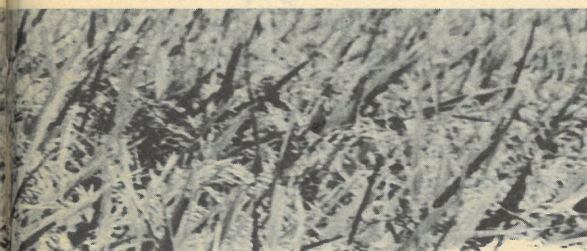


made us bring about a radical change here and elsewhere in the east coastal areas.

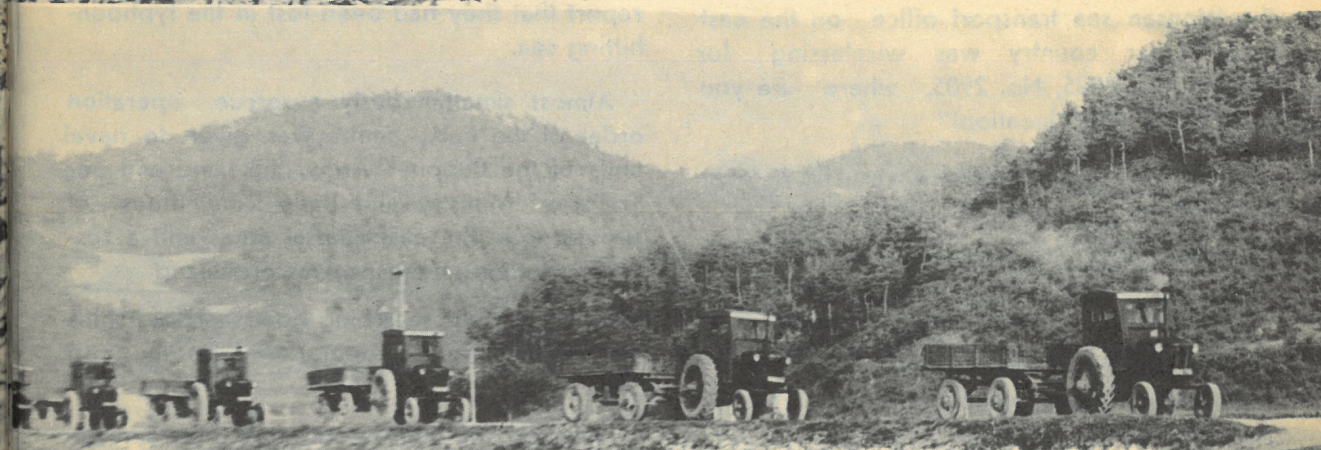
"True to the great leader's instructions, we will discharge our duty as farmers responsible for the nation's granary, and we

will meet the expectations of the great leader and the glorious Party centre with loyalty."

May Ponghwa-ri, a land of bliss, prosper forever in the warm embrace of the benevolent great leader and the glorious Party!



Tractors go to work early in the morning



Story of Love Which Will Go Down from Generation to Generation with the East Sea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"Our Party assumes complete responsibility for all matters, large and small, arising in the Korean revolution, for our people's life today and their fate tomorrow."

Our Party is fully responsible for our people's life today and their fate tomorrow and values man most in the world and spares nothing for him.

Here is a story of grateful love of our Party which saved the crew of a cargo ship from distress.

IRRESPECTIVE OF PLACE

On February 1, last year the radioroom of the Wonsan sea transport office on the east coast of our country was wirelessly for hours: "No. 2905, No. 2905, where are you now? Tell your location!"

Impatiently calling radio-waves flew over the vast sea ceaselessly. But no answer.

The office was looking for cargo ship No. 2905 pulling two boats to Chongjin.

There were 18 men in the ship.

Correspondence was cut off six hours after the ship left the port.

What'd happened to them?

People came round the switchboard. Their faces clouded. It was sure that they were caught in a typhoon.

As if to affirm their judgement the wind blew at a speed of over 20 metres a second and it drove mountainous waves which beat the coast violently.

At this time a cadre of the Ministry of Fishing Industry was directing winter fishing operations on the spot. He received an order from Pyongyang on the phone: From this moment on the winter fishing operations command should act as the rescue operation command for 18 seamen in distress.

You can do without fishing. Direct all means of communication for command and boats to rescue operations....

This was an order issued by the Party at the report that they had been lost in the typhoon-hitting sea.

Almost simultaneously a rescue operation order of the Party centre was given to naval units of the People's Army, the Land and Sea Transport Ministry and Party committees of provinces in the east coastal areas and a rescue operation command was organized.

Naval vessels, searching boats and big ships started their rescue operations on the East Sea.

Hundreds of radio-waves flew between the

land and rescue boats and searchlights lit up the night sea as brightly as the daytime.

Rescue boats combed the sea.

Shortly after the rescue operations started at the order of the Party centre, a searching boat found three boats drifting about at the mercy of raging waves in the sea far away from the mainland.

At this report the Party ordered a plane for rescue. At the sight of the rescue plane the crew shed hot tears.

They had been drifting about in the rough sea on account of engine trouble. They had been unable to inform their office of their whereabouts owing to the breakdown of their radio apparatus but the helping hand of the grateful Party centre came to them — the hand of motherly love which goes without distinction of place and distance.

BOUNDLESS LOVE

The plane flew over and their joy was great. But none of them were willing to get into the lifter.

They felt boundlessly grateful to the Party

and wanted to return to their port with their boats. They did not climb into the lifter of the plane but sent up a note expressing their resolution. They wanted to continue with their work and make a report of loyalty to the Sixth Party Congress, the great October festival. But our Party's love was incomparably greater and loftier than their loyalty.

To meet their earnest desire, the Party centre took a measure to rescue them and their boats.

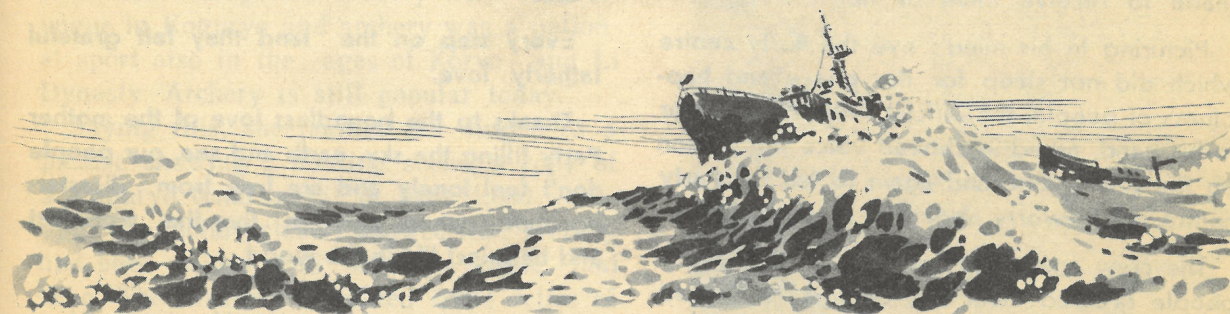
Big ships thronged the waters where there were the boats in distress.

Rescue operations went on in waves running so high that the sky and the sea could not be distinguished.

At last the rescue party succeeded in tying wire ropes to the ship in distress, combating with raging waves.

It was early in the morning when the ship was on its way to the port. At this news people at the rescue operation command felt relieved and dozed. Suddenly the telephone rang aloud, breaking the silence of dawn.

An official picked up the receiver and felt a lump in his throat: the call came from an official in Pyongyang. According to him, the Party centre wanted to know where the ship was, whether there were frost-bitten persons or not and whether preparations had been



PHRASEOLOGY

Nanhutou Meeting

The Nanhutou Meeting was a historic meeting which brought about a new upsurge in the general Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was held in the forest of Xiaojia-zhihe, Nanhutou, Ningan County, under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung for six days from February 27 to March 3, 1936. It was attended by the leading military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

At this meeting he made a historic report *The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle*.

In his report he set forth the policy of shifting the main units of the KPRA to the border areas and gradually extending the theatre of the struggle into the homeland, the policy of developing the anti-Japanese national united front

movement on a countrywide scale, and the policy of pushing forward preparations for founding a party on a nationwide scale.

As a result of implementation of these policies, the KPRA, the leading force of the Korean revolution, grew stronger.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded, patriotic people of all strata united in it, and thus internal forces of the revolution further strengthened.

Guerrilla bases of a new type, Paekdu-san bases, were created in the border areas and KPRA units dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors relying on them.

The Nanhutou Meeting was of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and the communist movement in our country.

made to receive them or not.

Picturing in his mind's eye the Party centre which did not sleep for the peace and happiness of people, the official, with the receiver in his hand, asked in choked voice the person on the phone time and again to tell the Party centre not to worry about the crew any more.

The crew arrived at the port at last. Many people greeted them and doctors examined them. New clothes and a good table awaited

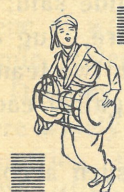
them.

Every step on the land they felt grateful fatherly love.

Thanks to the boundless love of the mother Party filling the sky, earth and sea, our people don't feel lonely and are free from disasters no matter where and can live the worthiest and happiest life in the world.

Hwang Jae Hyon

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (13)

—Traditional Folk Sports—

The guide ushered us into Room No. 7 which exhibited materials concerning traditional folk sports.

Pointing to a diagram, she said that our ancestors, optimistic and emotional, had thought out and enjoyed many sports.

The diagram showed that sports, a few hundred in kind, were largely classified into athletic sports, song and dance, children's play and indoor game.

To begin with, we inspected exhibits concerning archery which has a longest history in athletic sports.

The guide said: "Archery was a great favourite with our ancestors who became world-famous for making a superb bow *tangung* in the Koshon period, thousands of years ago. Later in the three-kingdom period horse-riding and archery were much in vogue in Koguryo and archery was a national sport also in the ages of Koryo and Li Dynasty. Archery is still popular today."

Saying this, she pointed her finger to a picture showing a hunting scene, a copy of a Koguryo tomb mural of over 1,600 years ago. The picture clearly showed that archery had been widespread among people that time. The museum exhibited some relics of over 1,500 years ago — bow, bow case, arrow and quiver — which attracted our eye.

Seesaw, swing and tug of war were also favourite sports with our ancestors.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is also advisable to encourage our national sports such as seesaw, swing and tug of war."

Seesaw and swing are our traditional folk

Wrestling



sports which have been very popular with women from ancient times.

The former is a national sport in which two women ride on opposite ends of a plank balanced in the middle and alternately go up and down.

In the old days it was played mainly around January 15th of lunar calendar in their best.

There is an old saying in our country which goes, "A thorn does not get stuck into the feet of people seesawing in January." This means that seesaw is good for health.

Swing is a national game. Women swing to and fro and contest with each other to swing higher in the air, standing on a pedal fixed at the end of two ropes hanging in parallel from a beam set between two poles or trees.

As seen in the film "Tale of Chun Hyang," on the May festival (the fifth day of the fifth lunar month) girls or young women had swing in their Sunday best. It was an attractive sight even in a distance to see them competing with one another in getting higher in the air. The most famous of all swings was that played on Moran Hill in Pyongyang.

Seesawing



Along with pictures and other exhibits showing women having seesaw and swing, the museum also displayed a picture of tug of war which is a traditional national sport.

Pointing to the picture, the guide said:

"As you see here in this picture, tug of war is an athletic contest in which two teams of an equal number pull a rope against each other.

In the olden times there was such a contest between villages; rice straw was collected from each household to make ropes. Some rope was as thick as armful and had scores or over a hundred side lines.

The inter-village contest was prepared from the beginning of the new year and held in mid-January. On the day all villagers turned out, playing peasants' music, and joined in contests or cheered up the contestants. The winners made a round of their village carrying even the losers' rope."

Seesaw, swing and tug of war are now widespread in our country as instructed by the respected and beloved leader.

The museum also exhibited materials concerning wrestling, one of our national sports which is popular still today.

Korean wrestling is a traditional sport in

Swinging



which two men grasp each other's thigh band or belt and give a fall to the opponent.

It is vividly illustrated by a Koguryo tomb mural of over 1,600 years ago showing a scene of wrestling. Wrestling had a greater vogue later in the ages of Koryo and Li Dynasty and its advanced techniques were widely introduced even in neighbouring countries, said the guide.

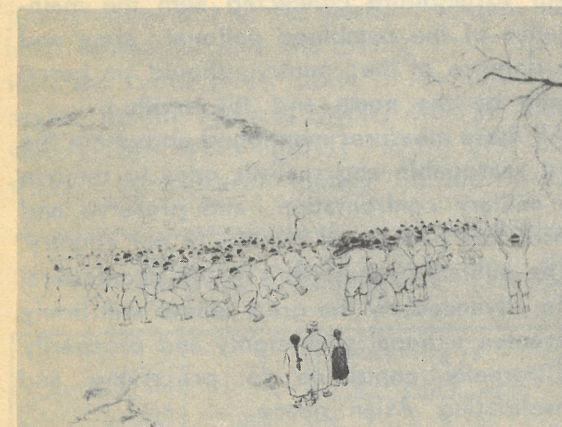
Wrestling matches were held mainly on the May festival across the country. The winners of the matches got the prize of bull.

The museum also kept many interesting materials concerning children's plays and song and dance.

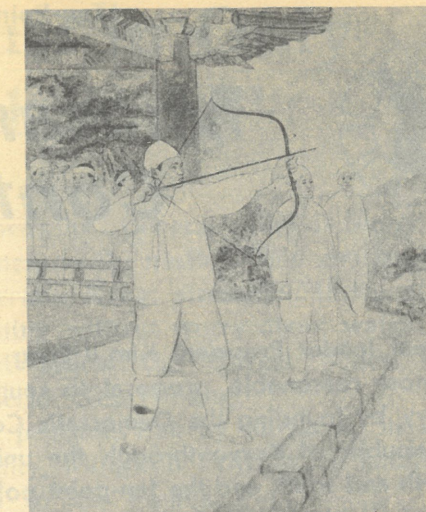
Children's plays were countless in number—top-spinning, ice-skating, kiteflying, shuttlecock, skipping, hide-and-seek, cat's cradel, etc. Children liked very much top-spinning and skating on ice in winter. They were very interesting and good for their health.

Our ancestors who loved song and dance created various amusing song-and-dance plays through labour and life. The plays were rich in kind and form as seen in the hilarious peasants' music dance and

Tug of war



Top-spinning



Archery

kanggangsullae which are a blend of music and dance, mask dance, garland play, puppet show, etc.

The museum also exhibited materials concerning traditional indoor games such as *yut*, Korean chess, *padug*, *konu*, etc.

We moved to the next room to see our national musical instruments, feeling a high pride in the rich variety of folk sports handed down from our ancestors.

Li Yong Gang



Military Measures of Confederal State

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth a most reasonable proposal to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the union of the north and south and the ten-point policy of the confederal state and clarified military measures of this state.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "...the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south and form a combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside."

The removal of the military confrontation between north and south and the formation of a combined national army is the most important task to guarantee peace in Korea and defend the nation.

The huge armed forces of north and south have long stood face to face across the Military Demarcation Line. This gives rise to mutual misunderstanding, mistrust and discord and is a threat to peace.

Only when this radical problem is solved can the north and south trust each other and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea.

Therefore, the confederal state should reduce the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring fratricidal strife to an end for good. At the same time, it is essential to abolish the Military Demarcation Line between north and south, dismantle all military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and prohibit military training of civilians.

If these measures are taken the barriers

between north and south will be abolished and a decisively favourable phase be opened for extensive cooperation and exchange in all fields of economy, science, culture and education. They will also enable the north and south to direct additionally huge human and material resources to the building of the economy and culture and the improvement of the people's life and contribute greatly to strengthening the confederal state.

The confederal state should take measures to defend the nation from foreign aggression.

In order to successfully discharge the mission of national defence the confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army in the north and the "ROK Army" in the south and form a single combined national army.

Such an army should be the national army of the unified state independent of either side, north and south, and undertake the sacred duty of national defence under the unified leadership of the confederal government.

All expenditure connected with the maintenance of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne jointly by the north and the south.

All these measures mentioned above are the most reasonable and realistic ones to remove the military confrontation and preserve and consolidate peace and security in our country.

The military measures of the confederal state advanced by the great leader will firmly guarantee national sovereignty and prosperity and greatly contribute to preserving and consolidating Asian peace.

Han Sang Hun

"We Peasants Trust in Only General Kim Il Sung"

Today the south Korean peasants respect the great leader President Kim Il Sung more and more deeply.

A peasant, Yun by surname, living in the city of Suwon, Kyonggi Province, was distributed 5,000 *pyong* of land thanks to the great leader when south Korea was liberated by the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War. Recently he was arrested by the police because he had kept a land distribution certificate issued at that time.

He resisted policemen brutally torturing him: "General Kim Il Sung gave us peasants land to meet our life-long desire. So I often told the story of the grateful General. This land certificate, the reminder of his grace, is our family treasure. We peasants trust in only General Kim Il Sung. I would like to make this clear even if I die."

And he shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of his voice.

A peasant surnamed Kang in Sorae Sub-County, Sihung County, Kyonggi Province, said:

"We are now sighing in the unirrigated paddyfields. But in the north irrigation has been completed and life-giving water flows into the countryside, plain or mountainous areas. So the farmers never worry about water. This owes entirely to the best and wisest agricultural policy in the world

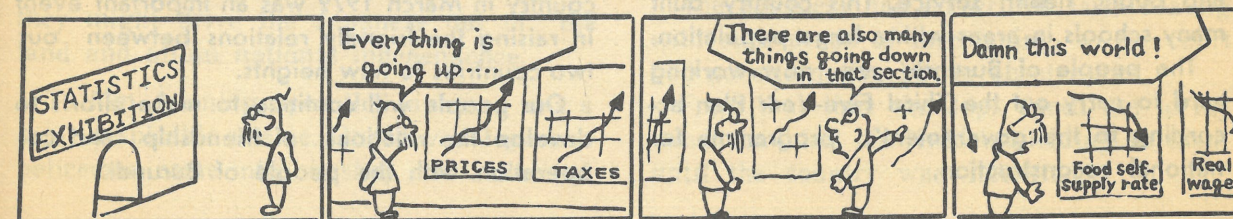
shaped by General Kim Il Sung. I envy farmers in the north". Then another peasant, a certain Kang, stressed: "If we are to do farming without worry about water we, too, must follow the correct policy of great General Kim Il Sung."

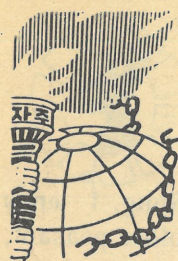
A peasant, Pak by surname, in Cholwon County, Kangwon Province in south Korea, said to his friends:

"The north does farming with the help of machines and agricultural chemicals and harvests rich crops every year. So the farmers there lead a happy life. Indeed, General Kim Il Sung is a benevolent and sagacious leader for the people. Only General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, can save us masses from poverty. Whenever I don't know where our next meal comes from I sing to myself the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung' because it gives me new strength." Then he urged them to sing the song.

A certain Hwang in Munnae Sub-County, Haenam County, South Cholla Province, said: "General Kim Il Sung alone can save us, foodless south Korean peasants. He carries on a good government for the people" and he stressed: "The day is sure to come when the south Korean peasants will live under the care of General Kim Il Sung. We should not sit idle lamenting our sad lot but fight staunchly to hasten the day."

Searchlight (in South Korea)





Independence, Friendship and Peace

Burundi People Follow the Road of Independence

November 1 this year is the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi.

The proclamation of the Second Republic marked a new milestone in the struggle of the Burundi people to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

Since then the people of Burundi, under the leadership of President Jean Baptiste Bagaza, have striven to reconstruct their country and build a new life by their efforts under the slogan of "Let us build a new society by our own efforts on the principle of self-reliance!"

Burundi is carrying out progressive reforms to end exploitation of man by man and making great progress in its efforts to strengthen national unity and develop the national economy and culture.

It pays primary attention to agriculture, the leading branch of the economy. It is organizing agricultural cooperatives, expanding cultivated land and constructing irrigation facilities. In order to diversify farming it is planting new species and raising stocks on natural pastures.

It built brickyards, hydroelectric power stations, textile mills and many other factories and enterprises using domestic resources to lay the foundation of the national economy.

Successes were made in education, culture and public health service. This country built many schools in areas with a large population.

The people of Burundi are now working hard to carry out the Third Five-Year Plan according to the government's programme for national reconstruction.

Externally the government of the Republic of Burundi is striving to strengthen the unity and cohesion of Africa on the principles of good-neighbourhood, international cooperation, support to the liberation movement of the non-aligned nations and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes of the Burundi people gained in their efforts to build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence over their own.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Korea and Burundi have established close relations of fraternal friendship for their commonness of opposing all forms of domination and subordination and maintaining independence."**

Peoples of Korea and Burundi are intimate brothers in the ranks of the non-aligned movement and support and cooperate with each other for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

The Burundi people highly appreciate achievements made by our people in socialist construction under the brilliant guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and actively support their just cause for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

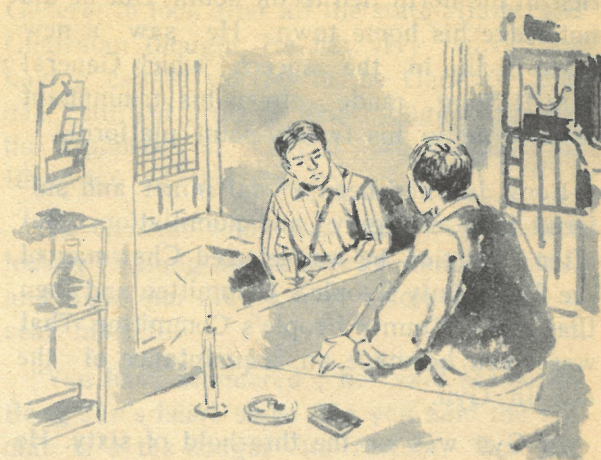
President Jean Baptiste Bagaza's visit to our country in March 1979 was an important event in raising the friendly relations between our two countries to new heights.

Our people will continue to make efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the people of Burundi.

SHORT STORY

Burning Sun (2)

Om Dan Ung



Bong Jun, when a boy, had known Han In Gyu before liberation.

There had been no one who hadn't known Han In Gyu in the region. He had been respected highly as a conscientious national capitalist opposing the Japanese. He despised everything made by the Japanese and disdained its use—foodstuff, clothing, housing and anything else.

When he had a trip to Pyongyang or Seoul on business, he rode on bicycle instead of taking train, for he hated to think of Japanese railway proprietors getting profits.

He ran a small glass factory and glassware shop in the town. The factory produced manually electric bulb, bottle and other glassware, and the shop sold rushware purchased from peasants—mat, winnower, basket and what not. He thought that our people should rapidly develop their own industry and build up the national economy so they might drive the Japanese out of the land and attain national independence.

To him, fawning upon the Japanese was a most despicable shame. One day a Japanese policeman came into his shop and swore at

him picking fault with the lack of cleanness in the shop.

"It's no business of yours. Alien bastard!" The host burst into anger, shoving the cop on the lower chin with his fist. He was almost striking the intruder and the latter stole out of the shop.

But the Japanese who had been loathing him took this incident for a good chance. They arrested and took him to the provincial court on the charge that he had beaten the policeman.

He did not know Japanese, though well versed in Chinese characters. He protested that their charge was false and manufactured and defended himself, saying that he had not hit the cop but only shoved his lower chin for a sign of threatening.

A sign of threatening it was actually, not a hit. The court could not deny it.

The Japanese had no written laws dealing with such deeds of threatening, so the court had no alternative but to absolve him.

From that time the Japs dared not to lay hands on him. He lived unyielding to them until the country was liberated.

After liberation, many of landlords and the rich in the north fled to the south. But he did not leave his home town. He saw a new lease of life in the speech which General Kim Il Sung made after his triumphant return and in his twenty-point platform.

Bong Jun had been a coal miner and suffered from drudgery and humiliation. But after liberation he was elected Chairman of the Sub-county People's Committee and then that of the County People's Committee. That was when he made an acquaintance of the old In Gyu.

In Gyu was on the threshold of sixty. He still ran the glass factory, with five or six workers turning out bottles, bulbs and the like.

One day Bong Jun received a report from the financial department that In Gyu had been profiteering and dodging tax. He called In Gyu to the County People's Committee.

The old man came in the Chairman's room showing no reserve in the least, as he had been in the bygone days. No sooner had the Chairman offered a seat than the old man tucked up the skirts of his ramie coat and sat in an armchair.

The Chairman, wishing to affirm the fact informed to him, asked, "Old man, they say you've sold your new-fashioned bottle at exorbitant price...."

"Yes, then you mean I am to blame, eh?" In Gyu admitted the fact but was far from recognizing any fault on his part.

"You are to. You should have paid tax for profit as much as you have gained.... Moreover you've sold at a high price without the assent of the County People's Committee. Do you think you're right in that?" The Chairman was persistent in persuading the bigoted old.

The old man, though, was unshaken. He rebuked, "How can we run a business if the

democratic government does not grant us freedom so much?"

"Democratic regime?" Bong Jun chewed in mind, "old guy, you want to enjoy democracy simply for traders' profiteering in black market?" The Chairman was on the verge of losing his temper but barely contained himself. He turned to the old man and explained about the regulations the traders had to observe in their business in the land after liberation. He also stressed the need for all people to join efforts in the state-building.

"You are going to indoctrinate me?" In Gyu took his hat on the table and rose to his feet.

The Chairman, still trying to calm himself, stared at him.

Seems this old guy needs a lesson to see what the democracy of workers and farmers is like, he thought. "Sit down," he said in a subdued tone, "or it will do you harm."

"Harm? Then, you mean to treat me in the name of law? Ok! Do as you like!" The old man snapped and went out.

Bong Jun looked out of the window, his gaze on the old man who was walking, head high, down the stone steps.

Bong Jun's eyes grew sharp for unbearable insult, "So you are determined to put me out, eh?! Good!"

He rang up the chief of the social security office then and there and ordered him to have the matter investigated by prosecutorial authorities. And he reported it to his provincial superior.

But things developed the other way; the matter came to the knowledge of the General.

It happened several days after the trouble had occurred. The respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung who had been to the province was returning to Pyong-

yang. On this way back he visited the town and came to the office room of the County People's Committee. Bong Jun had seen the General on some occasions when he had attended conferences in the capital. But it was the first time for him to meet the General in his office. He was beside himself with joy and emotion as the dear General called at his office room.

The great leader had been busy touring in the province and must have been tired, but he was never concerned about himself. He minutely asked Bong Jun about the county affairs and tackled knotty problems.

Then he casually asked what the old man In Gyu was and why he had been detained.

The Chairman was vexed for a moment, for he had never imagined the General would come to know the matter. Probably his report to the province had been informed to the General.

He felt sorry but told the General about the matter as it was.

The General, who sat in the chair in which the old man had been two days before, listened attentively, with his eyes fixed on Bong Jun's face. After hearing him, he minutely asked about the old man—his past, present inclination, county folk's opinion of him, etc. Then he pensively paced up and down the small room.

It was a chilly evening early in the winter, yet the General had no overcoat on. He was in plain indigo-blue suit.

What is he going to do? Bong Jun's heart grew heavy every time the wooden floor creaked under the General's feet. He felt increasing grudge against the old man who had caused such trouble to the General who had many a thing to deal with for the state. Under the lamp the General's face appeared fairly much thinner than at the time when he had been in Pyongyang.

Even a small county is hard to manage, then how difficult it would be for the General to look after all the state affairs! the Chairman thought. He felt very sorry for having caused worries to the General who had returned from a long struggle against the Japanese in rugged Mt. Paekdu for liberation of the country.

The General who was lost in thought looked at Bong Jun who was standing stiff, and bade him take a seat before he took a seat himself.

"You have blundered", he said seriously. Bong Jun's heart sank. "As you said the old man is a tax-dodger for certain. But you should have enquired into the very cause for which he had violated the law," the General went on. "If he were ignorant of the law, you should have awakened him on it and lead him to nation-building as the Chairman of People's Committee. If you lay your hands on people indiscriminately upon their offences, what difference it would make between our law and the Jap's? It is not the way befitting our people's committee officials who were elected by people."

The General spoke quietly, but Bong Jun flushed, feeling a prick of conscience.

"You've to see everything from a broad, political horizon. As you admitted, the old man is a patriotic-minded trader who had hated the Japs and upheld national pride even under Japanese imperialist rule. When I had fought Japanese imperialists before liberation, I had entrepreneurs with national conscience like him join us in the fight against the Japanese. And they fought dependably on our side. Then now that we defeated the Japanese and seized power, how shall we treat people of that sort? We are to be wholly responsible for their future, aren't we? If the old man who had been with us makes a complaint of our power organ whose election he had participated in, or he breaks the law simply because he was not

familiar with it, it means that we have made a blunder ourselves.

Chairman of a county people's committee is responsible for the town, that is, he should care for the life of its population, be concerned about their food, clothing and housing, from cradle to grave. Then, how can you deal with personal affairs in such a haphazard way? The work of Chairman will be judged by whether or not people follow and support him in great difficulties. If people shun him, however diligently he works, it will come to nothing. One who praises the work of the people's power is neither you nor I, but people. Don't you think so, Comrade Chairman?"

Quite a cogent teaching it was, so Bong Jun could not lift his face, "Dear General, I've been narrow-minded."

Looking into his face which flushed for shame and bewilderment, the General smiled kindly.

"Dear General," Bong Jun went on, "Our country is in hard conditions, but some traders and entrepreneurs in the town are dodging the payment of tax. They are benefiting from the state, but are not in a mind to help it. So I was determined to give them a lashing. But it has turned...." He faltered, finding no further excuse.

The General smiled and said, "I know well your feelings if you don't go on it. Today I've been to the provincial seat. There I organized various activities but as we were lacking money we met stumbling block. I'm now on my way back to Pyongyang where I hope I will discuss the matter. We have many things to do for our free people. But to our regret we cannot do them all on account of financial difficulties. Of course, we can do without money for the time being, if we endure hardships. However, we must know we cannot live even a day, cut off from the masses or separated from people."

"The everlasting vitality of our people's power," he went on, "lies in that. Those who turn away from the masses and put down the people are doomed to ruin, for all desperate efforts they make. Hitler perished, and so did the Japanese. The same can be said of US imperialists and Syngman Rhee today."

"I'll remember, dear General!" Bong Jun was seized with great emotion, his eyes growing misty. A broad smile was seen hovering on the General's face, which seemed to brighten up the whole place.

"Don't think your error is confined to the old man's affair alone," the General warned, "Look into again the town affairs as a whole. And right errors if any."

"Yes, sir."

The General told him to persuade the old man about the circumstances and set him free, and then rose to leave.

Bong Jun told the General the supper was ready for him. But the General refused to take it as he had no time. He asked for a bowlful of cold water, saying he would take his supper in the car. After drinking up the water, he went to the car and on the point of getting in it, he turned.

"Comrade Chairman, if a farmer sows badly, he shall reap little. But if we, I mean you and I, do our work clumsily, our blood-won government shall be forsaken by people. You see?" His tone was serious.

Bong Jun, feeling a lump in his throat, stood there as if nailed down even after the car vanished from sight....

Later, for many years Bong Jun remembered with regret that he did not serve a supper to the General that evening.

After the General left Bong Jun thrashed out all his work, set deviations right or took measures to correct errors.

The tie of kinship between the County People's Committee and the inhabitants further deepened. But the personal antagonism between the old man and him was not resolved like an unravelled knot, although the old man was set free immediately upon the General's instruction.

Acquitting the old man, Bong Jun warned him, "We set you free, but it does not mean that you are not guilty. Take care that you'll not commit fault again. Frankly speaking, I would not have released you, had it not been for the General's order...."

He warned again the old man to act discreetly. But the old man stood silently, only glaring at him.

One day they encountered each other on the roadway. Bong Jun saluted and spoke in greetings, anxious to relax their bitter relations. But the old man turned away and went on without replying to the greetings. It was more than the Chairman could bear. He had never felt such insult. It is intolerable that you once caused worries to the General, yet you are still upstart. The Chairman could barely calm himself, remembering the earnest advice of the General. Afterwards, too, he was the first to greet the old man if they met with each other in the street, but the opponent did never open his mouth and shunned him as ever.

Once a trainload of fish arrived at the county. It was on the eve of May Day. The township consumers' store was alive with many people. The old man was among them and spoke of a good world after liberation, saying that their region which had had no supply of fish before liberation came to be supplied with fish as much as trainload. But the old man was still at odds with the Chairman. He spoke ill of Bong Jun publicly, defining him as a man not qualified for

administering a township. Bong Jun "shall pay for it."

"Shall pay for it?!" What does that mean? Isn't it a swear of a class enemy who is against the people's government, waiting for a chance? "Well," Bong Jun said to himself, "wait and see if you want to!" He was on the mental alert.

Then the war broke out. The hiding class enemy began to hatch plots as the situation turned unfavourable to our side. Before retreat began, the county social security office arrested a reactionary who was clandestinely at work, wishing to see his days. It captured a list of the staff members of the "county self-governing council." The list included the name of the old In Gyu. Whether it was listed at his instance or in his absence was hard to judge. But anyway, it was clear that the reactionary elements were going to rig up a "county self-governing council," with the old man as its "honorary chairman," when American devils arrived.

This was their mutual relations in the past. And now the fate was playing an irony. It let Bong Jun encounter the old lout on a "log bridge", so to say, when his wounds were so heavy that he could hardly move himself.

The dog barked in the yard. He strained all his senses, but the yap soon let up.

...Is the fate so subtle and inexorable like this? If it is so, let me square up to it! Anyway, I cannot survive in this physical condition, he thought. He started to creep toward the bright window.

However, before he crept some distance, he raised a sharp cry in spite of himself, tumbled down a stonework in the pitch-black orchard, and lost his consciousness.

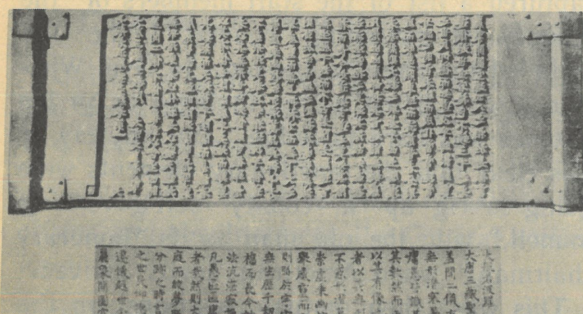
In the darkness the dog snarled fiercely.

(To be continued)



DO YOU KNOW?

"Eighty Thousand Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures"



The "Eighty Thousand Blocks of the Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures" were printed for 16 years from 1236, in the Koryo period.

Buddhist scriptures were printed from wooden blocks in our country from 1011.

This collection of 6,793 volumes in 1,539 versions is the oldest of all Buddhist Scriptures existing now and richest in content.

It shows the advanced wooden-block printing technique of our country that time.

To give durability to the blocks, silver magnolia or white birch were used after being soaked long in sea water and dried up.

Each block measured 22.7 cm in length, 48.4 cm in breadth, 3.9 cm in thickness and was as heavy as 5 kilogrammes.

The block is engraved, on one side, with 22 lines of letters and each line has 14 letters.

It reminds us of an artistic work—each letter is virile in the dash, with neat appearance, and engraving is conspicuously skilful.

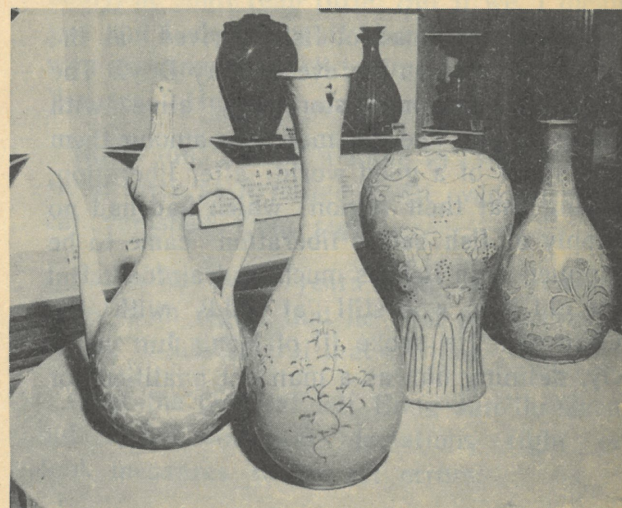
To prevent erosion and deformation, its surface is lacquered and the two ends are reinforced with a stick which is capped with bronze plate to be safe from abrasion.

Thanks to such elaboration, the blocks have survived to this day free from any damage.

The Buddhist Scriptures cut a figure for its advanced printing art in our history of culture as well as in the world history of culture.

Koryo Ceramics

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "The people of Koryo greatly developed the printing industry by inventing metal type for the first time in the world and manufactured the Koryo ceramics which the world values as treasures because of their distinctive colours, patterns and models. All these made our country famous."



International Sports Contests Held in Our Country

Recently international friendship gymnastic, shooting and basketball contests of the socialist countries were held in our country.

△ International junior friendship gymnastic competitions of socialist countries were participated in by Romanian, Mongolian,

NEWS

Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Soviet Union and Korean A and B teams.

Follows the winner of each event;

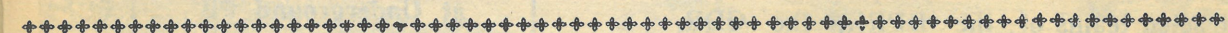
MEN:

Free-standing exercises—Li Chol Hon (Korea)

Pommel horse—D.V. Biloderchev (Soviet Union)

Rings—S.V. Shtnik (Soviet Union)

Vaulting horse—D.V. Biloderchev (Soviet Union)



The Koryo people further developed the ceramic art they inherited from their ancestors and manufactured ceramics mellow in colour, attractive and strikingly new in style, decent in decorations and beautiful in patterns, and made our country known to the world.

By Koryo ceramics, we mean those made in the Koryo age (918-1392 A.D.).

The Koryo porcelains were colourful, over ten kinds, such as green, white, brown, black in colour, or inlaid or openworked for decoration.

They are well known throughout the world as a precious cultural legacy of mankind today and the celadon and the inlaid one are treasured in particular.

The celadon began to be made at the end of the 10th century and many masterpieces were turned out from the 11th to 12th centuries.

The celadon is greenish blue more decent and ethereally beautiful than jade-green.

The inlaid porcelain has intaglioed patterns which are filled with coloured clay and glazed. The beauty of its intaglios seen through the lucid glaze is matchless.

The Koryo people were the first to introduce inlaid porcelain in ceramic manufacture in the world.

The Koryo porcelain is world-famous for its mellow colours, multiform style and unique decorations.

It is rich in artistic effect, modelled after beautiful natural objects seen in our country, such as animals and plants.

For instance, the bamboo shoot-shaped pitcher, the twin dragon head-shaped openworked celadon brush stand, the gourd-shaped pitcher with grape-patterned inlay, the flower vase with baby-pattern and so on are masterpieces highly valued still today as of old for their national flavour showing well the noble and refined taste and lyricism of our people.

By making such excellent ceramics the Koryo people made a great contribution to the development of our national culture and world ceramic art.

Thanks to the correct policy of our Party for preservation of cultural relics, many Koryo ceramics were unearthed and are preserved at museums.

Parallel bars—V.N. Artemov
(Soviet Union)
Horizontal bar—O Gi Il
(Korea)

WOMEN:

Vaulting horse—Olga Vasilievna
(Soviet Union)
Uneven parallel bars—Olga Vasilievna
(Soviet Union)
Balance beam—Gaziova Dana
(Czechoslovakia)
Free-standing exercises—Gaziova Dana
(Czechoslovakia)
Murdunenکو Svetlana
(Soviet Union)

Best player's prizes were awarded to nine gymnasts.

△ International shooting contests of socialist countries "for friendship and amity" attracted teams of the DPRK, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Follow the total results of the team events:

ADULT GROUP:

First—Korea
Second—Hungary
Third—Soviet Union

YOUTH GROUP:

First—Korea
Second—Soviet Union
Third—Hungary

JUNIOR GROUP:

First—Korea
Second—Bulgaria
Third—Hungary

WOMEN'S GROUP:

First—Korea
Second—Hungary
Third—Bulgaria

In the contests Korean marksmen carried off four trophy cups and 28 gold, 18 silver and 8 bronze medals.

△ The international junior friendship women's basketball tournament of socialist countries was participated in by teams of the DPRK, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Poland.

In the tournament our team (A) placed first and the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian teams second and third.

Best player's prizes were given to seven players.

Large Trackless Tram at Underground Pit

A large trackless tram is carrying ores at a cutting face of the Sinhung Pit, the Sang-nong Mine. A tram does the work of 7 electric cars and about 50 large ore cars and carries thousands of tons of ores a day.

It is another great success attained by the workers of the mine in their efforts to implement the Party's policy on introducing large-size and high-speed mining equipment and diversifying means of transport.

It enables them to save electricity by 70 per cent, reduce manpower to a quarter and more than quadruple ore transport.

It will play a big role in ore or coal transport.

Friendly Gathering of Pyongyang Citizens in Celebration of the Day of Non-Alignment



Part of the Taesongsan Pleasure Park, a place for the friendly gathering



Foreign guests on the way to the friendly gathering



Foreign friends singing the
"Song of General
Kim Il Sung"



Foreign friends at the friendly gathering



Running race full of friendly feelings

Mass Gymnastic Display "Under the Banner of Independence" in Celebration of the Day of Non-Alignment



Delegations and delegates to the symposium seeing the mass gymnastic display



Long live non-aligned movement!



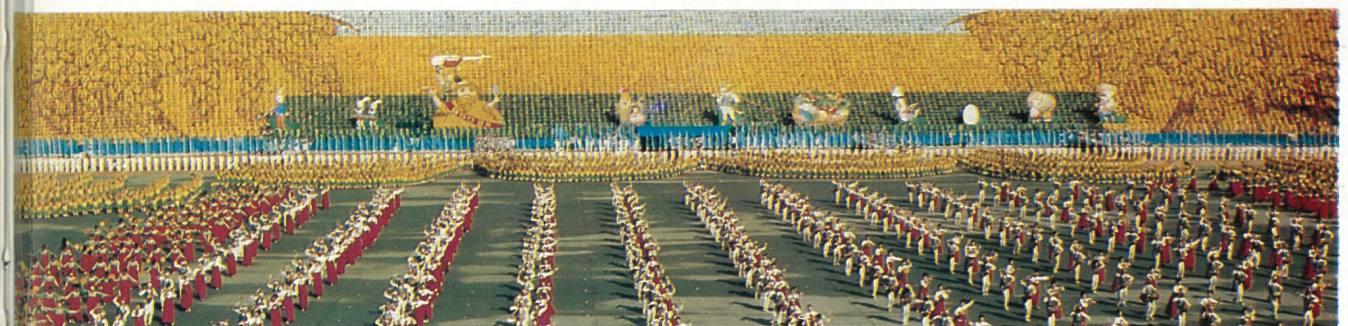
Our era, the era of independence



Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!



Long live the great farming method of Juche!



Korea's agriculture produces rich crop every year



Our socialist cooperative fields overflow with life-giving water as a result of complete irrigation

Soiree of Working Pyongyangites in Celebration of the Successful Agricultural Symposium



Attendants of the Symposium Visit Different Places

Foreign friends look at the fields of the
Ryongchon Cooperative Farm

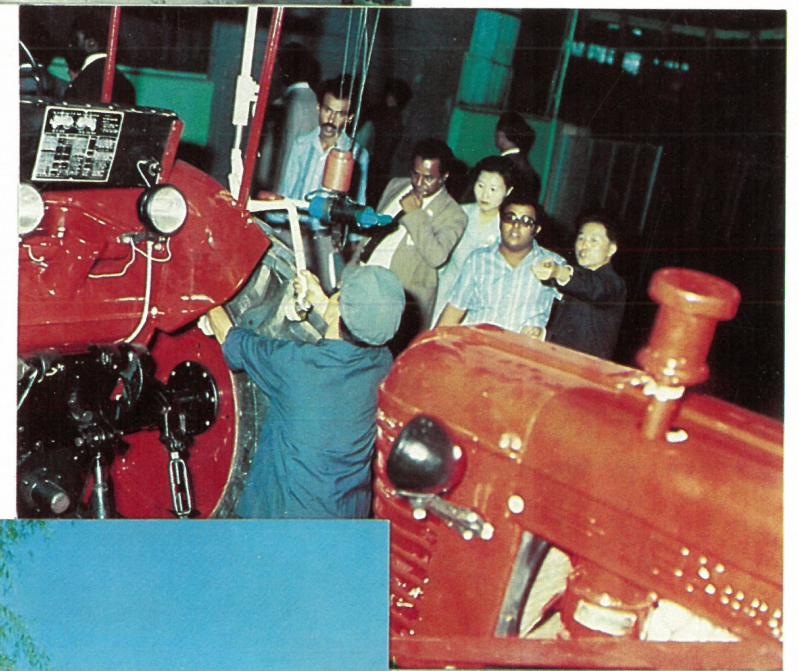


Foreign guests on a visit to the
Taesong Cooperative Farm



Foreign friends visit
a farmer's house

Foreign guests inspect the
Kumsong Tractor Plant



Foreign friends see the
Sogam Reservoir



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